



DRAFT REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY WORK PLAN SAN JACINTO RIVER WASTE PITS SUPERFUND SITE

Prepared for

McGinnes Industrial Maintenance Corporation
International Paper Company
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6

Prepared by

Anchor QEA, LLC
2113 Government Street
Building D, Suite 3
Ocean Springs, Mississippi 39564

Integral Consulting Inc.
411 First Avenue South, Suite 550
Seattle, Washington 98104

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Table of Contents

LIST OF FIGURES	VII
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	VIII
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Purpose	1
1.2 RI/FS Approach and Scope	2
1.2.1 Site Management Strategy	2
1.2.2 Project Management Plan.....	4
1.3 Work Plan Organization.....	8
2 PROBLEM DEFINITION	10
2.1 Site History	10
2.2 Physical Setting	11
2.2.1 Overview.....	11
2.2.2 Watershed Characteristics and Galveston Bay Ecosystem.....	12
2.2.3 Land Use.....	13
2.2.4 Climate	14
2.2.5 Geology	15
2.2.6 Hydrogeology	16
2.2.7 Surface Water Use	18
2.2.8 Bathymetry	19
2.2.9 Hydrography.....	20
2.2.10 Sediment Physical Characteristics.....	21
2.2.11 Sediment Transport	21
2.3 Chemical Setting	22
2.3.1 Soil.....	22
2.3.2 Sediment	22
2.3.3 Groundwater.....	25
2.3.4 Surface Water	25
2.3.5 Air.....	26
2.3.6 Biological Tissue	28
2.3.7 Other Studies	29

2.3.7.1	Louchouart and Brinkmeyer (2009)	29
2.3.7.2	Houston Ship Channel Toxicity Study (ENSR and EHA 1995)	30
2.3.7.3	Frank et al. (2001).....	33
2.3.7.4	Dean et al. (2009).....	35
2.3.7.5	Fish Consumption Advisories	36
2.3.7.6	Summary	37
2.4	Demographics and Human Site Use Information.....	38
2.4.1	Demographics	39
2.4.2	Harvesting Shellfish and Fish	40
2.4.3	Other Recreational Activities	40
2.4.4	Potable Use of Surface Water from the Site	41
2.5	Ecological Resources	41
2.5.1	Habitats	41
2.5.2	Benthic Macroinvertebrates	42
2.5.3	Fish	42
2.5.4	Reptiles and Amphibians	43
2.5.5	Birds	43
2.5.6	Mammals.....	43
2.6	Cultural Resources	44
2.6.1	Historical Context	44
2.6.2	Previous Research	46
2.6.3	Recommendations	47
3	ASSESSMENT OF DATA QUALITY AND USABILITY	48
3.1	Chemical Data Review Criteria	48
3.2	Data Quality Assessment Results	49
3.2.1	Soil	49
3.2.2	Sediment	49
3.2.3	Groundwater.....	49
3.2.4	Surface Water	50
3.2.5	Air.....	50
3.2.6	Biological Tissue	50
3.3	Database Entry Quality Assurance.....	50

4	CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL.....	52
4.1	Dioxin and Furan Chemistry, Sources, Release Mechanisms, and Transport Pathways.....	53
4.1.1	Dioxin and Furan Chemical Properties and Behavior in the Environment	53
4.1.2	Dioxin and Furan Toxicity.....	55
4.1.3	Site-Related Dioxin and Furan Sources.....	56
4.1.4	Global and Regional Dioxin and Furan Sources, Release Mechanisms, and Transport Pathways.....	58
4.2	Human Health Site Conceptual Model.....	59
4.2.1	Human Health Receptors.....	60
4.2.2	Human Health Exposure Pathways.....	61
4.3	Ecological Site Conceptual Model.....	61
4.3.1	Ecological Receptors.....	62
4.3.2	Ecological Exposure Pathways.....	63
5	STUDY ELEMENTS AND DATA NEEDS.....	64
5.1	Study Element 1: Nature and Extent of Contamination	64
5.1.1	Soil Data Gaps.....	65
5.1.2	Sediment Data Gaps.....	65
5.2	Study Element 2: Exposure Assessment.....	66
5.2.1	Soil Data Gaps.....	67
5.2.2	Sediment Data Gaps.....	67
5.2.3	Water Data Gaps.....	68
5.2.4	Tissue Data Gaps.....	69
5.3	Study Element 3: Physical CSM and Fate and Transport Evaluation	70
5.4	Study Element 4: Engineering Design Evaluation	71
6	REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION APPROACH.....	74
6.1	Site Characterization.....	76
6.1.1	Sediment	76
6.1.2	Surface Water Investigation	79
6.1.3	Biota Investigation.....	80
6.1.3.1	Tissue Sampling and Analysis	80
6.1.4	Chemical Fate and Transport Analysis.....	81

6.1.4.1	Phase 1: Data Analysis and Hydrodynamic Modeling	82
6.1.4.2	Phase 2: Sediment Transport Modeling and Analysis	83
6.1.4.3	Phase 3: Chemical Fate and Transport Modeling and Analysis.....	83
6.1.4.4	Bioaccumulation and Food Web Analysis	84
6.1.5	Source Evaluation	85
6.2	Background/Reference Area Characterization	86
6.3	Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment.....	89
6.3.1	Data Usability	90
6.3.2	Screening and Selection of COPCs	91
6.3.3	Exposure Assessment.....	91
6.3.3.1	Conceptual Site Model	91
6.3.3.2	Exposure Point Concentrations	92
6.3.3.3	Intake Estimates.....	93
6.3.4	Toxicity Assessment	95
6.3.4.1	Toxicity Criteria	95
6.3.4.2	Toxicity of Dioxins and Furans.....	97
6.3.5	Risk Characterization	98
6.3.5.1	Calculation of Cancer Risks	98
6.3.5.2	Calculation of Non-Cancer Risks.....	99
6.3.5.3	Background Risk Comparisons	100
6.3.6	Uncertainty Analysis.....	101
6.4	Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment.....	102
6.4.1	Assessment Endpoints and Risk Questions.....	103
6.4.2	Ecological Conceptual Site Model	104
6.4.3	Measures of Exposure.....	105
6.4.3.1	Aquatic Life.....	106
6.4.3.2	Aquatic-dependent Wildlife	106
6.4.3.3	Exposure Statistics	107
6.4.4	Measures of Effects.....	108
6.4.4.1	Toxicity Reference Values	109
6.4.4.2	Species Sensitivity Distributions.....	109
6.4.5	Characterization of Risk and Uncertainty	111
6.4.5.1	Calculation of Hazard Quotients	111

6.4.5.2	Probabilistic Risk and Uncertainty.....	112
6.4.5.3	Addressing Population Level Assessment Endpoints	113
6.4.5.4	Characterization of Background Risks	113
7	FEASIBILITY STUDY APPROACH.....	115
7.1	Feasibility Study Process.....	115
7.2	RAOs.....	115
7.3	Preliminary Identification of ARARs	115
7.4	PRG Development.....	116
7.5	Identify and Characterize Management Areas	118
7.6	Identify and Screen Remedial Technologies	118
7.6.1	Monitored Natural Recovery	119
7.6.2	Capping Technologies	120
7.6.3	Dredging Technologies	121
7.6.3.1	Water Quality Controls.....	121
7.6.3.2	Dredge Material Handling (Transportation and Treatment) Technologies 122	
7.6.4	Disposal Technologies	124
7.7	Develop and Screen Alternatives	125
7.8	Comparative Evaluation of Alternatives.....	126
7.8.1	Threshold Criteria	127
7.8.1.1	Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment	127
7.8.1.2	Compliance with ARARs	127
7.8.2	Primary Criteria.....	127
7.8.2.1	Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence.....	127
7.8.2.2	Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume through Treatment.....	128
7.8.2.3	Short-term Effectiveness.....	128
7.8.2.4	Implementability	129
7.8.2.5	Cost.....	129
7.9	Select Preferred Alternative	129
8	RI/FS SCHEDULE	130
9	REFERENCES	131

List of Tables

Table 2-1	Point Sources Near the Site
Table 2-2	Registered TWDB Groundwater Wells Near the Site
Table 2-3	San Jacinto River/Houston Ship Channel Water Quality Segments
Table 2-4	Data sets with Information on the Chemical Setting Evaluated for the San Jacinto River Waste Pits Site
Table 2-5	Number of Surface Sediment and Core Sampling Locations by Study
Table 2-6	Detection Frequencies and Summary Statistics for Analytes in Sediment Samples from the Site
Table 2-7	Detection Frequencies and Summary Statistics for Analytes in Sediment Samples Within the Nearby Area but Outside the Site Perimeter
Table 2-8	Detection Frequencies and Summary Statistics for Dioxins and Furans Surface Water Samples from the Site
Table 2-9	TCDD and TCDF Concentrations in Surface Water Samples from the Site
Table 2-10	Dissolved TCDD and TCDF Concentrations in Upstream Surface Water Samples
Table 2-11	Ambient Air Sampling Event
Table 2-12	Detection Frequencies and Summary Statistics for Analytes Measured in Tissue Samples Collected from the Site in 2002-2004
Table 2-13	Detection Frequencies and Summary Statistics for Analytes Measured in Tissue Samples Collected Upstream of the Site in 2002-2004
Table 2-14	Chronological Summary of TDSHS Fish Consumption Advisories Relevant to Site
Table 2-15	Recorded Archaeological Sites
Table 2-16	Archaeological Surveys
Table 3-1	Summary of Data Quality and Usability Assessment Checks
Table 3-2	Data Quality Assessment Summary - Historical Data
Table 4-1	Toxicity Equivalency Factors for Dioxins and Furans
Table 6-1	Summary of Ecological Receptor Surrogates
Table 6-2	Summary of Receptor Surrogates, Assessment Endpoints, and Risk Questions for the BERA

List of Figures

Figure 1-1	Project Organization Chart
Figure 2-1	Overview of Current Site
Figure 2-2	Land Use in the Vicinity of the Site
Figure 2-3	San Jacinto River Watersheds and Sub-basins
Figure 2-4	Known Point Sources Near the Site
Figure 2-5	10-Year Average Monthly Rainfall for Houston Area
Figure 2-6	Surficial Geology and Nearby Groundwater Wells
Figure 2-7	Cross Section Parallel to I-10
Figure 2-8	Generalized Cross Section Showing Hydrogeologic Units of Interest in Houston
Figure 2-9	Dioxin Sampling Locations at the Site
Figure 2-10	Metals Sampling Locations at the Site
Figure 2-11	Surface Water Locations Within the Site
Figure 2-12	Upstream Surface Water Sampling Locations Used by the TMDL Study
Figure 2-13	Locations of Tissue Samples Collected Between 2002 and 2004 in the Nearby Areas
Figure 2-14	Habitats in the Vicinity of the Site
Figure 2-15	1917 Map, Guillaume Delisle (David Rumsey Map Collection)
Figure 2-16	1944 Aerial Photograph
Figure 2-17	1957 Aerial Photograph
Figure 2-18	1967 Topographic Map
Figure 4-1	CSM Pathway Diagram
Figure 4-2	Physical/Chemical Fate and Transport Processes
Figure 4-3	Change in Toxicity Equivalent Concentration with Distance from the San Jacinto Impoundment
Figure 4-4	Conceptual Site Model for Human Health
Figure 4-5	Conceptual Site Model for Ecological Exposures
Figure 4-6	Conceptual Site Model for Ecological Exposures: Exposure Details for Receptor Feeding Guilds and Habitat Associations
Figure 8-1a	Schedule of Deliverables – Pre Preliminary Site Characterization Report
Figure 8-1b	Schedule of Deliverables – Post Preliminary Site Characterization Report

List of Appendices

Appendix A – Data Management Plan

Appendix B – Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment

Attachment B1–Species That May Be Expected in the Vicinity of the San Jacinto
River Waste Pits Site

Attachment B2-Toxicity of Dioxin-Like Compounds to Invertebrates, Fish, Reptiles,
Birds, and Mammals

Appendix C – Chemicals of Interest and Selection of Chemicals of Potential Concern

Appendix D – Data Quality and Usability Assessment Checklists

Appendix E – Geochemical Characteristics of Primary COPCs

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
95UCL	95 percent upper confidence limit
AhR	aryl hydrocarbon receptor
Anchor QEA	Anchor QEA, LLC
APE	area of potential effects
ARAR	applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
B.P.	before present
BAFs	bioaccumulation factors
BERA	baseline ecological risk assessment
BHHRA	baseline human health risk assessment
BMP	best management practice
BSAFs	biota-sediment accumulation factors
CDF	confined disposal facility
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980
cfs	cubic feet per second
CHPDD	City of Houston Planning and Development Department
COI	chemical of interest
COPC	chemical of potential concern
CSF	cancer slope factors
CSM	conceptual site model
CT	central tendency
CTR	critical tissue residue
CU triax	consolidated-undrained triaxial
DDE	dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene
DMP	Data Management Plan
DQO	Data Quality Objective
EE/CA	engineering evaluation/cost analysis
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPC	exposure point concentration

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

EqP	equilibrium partitioning
ERA	ecological risk assessment
FS	Feasibility Study
FSP	Field Sampling Plan
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HCB	hexachlorobenzene
HQ	hazard quotients
HRGC/HRMS	high-resolution gas chromatography with high-resolution mass spectrometry
I-10	Interstate Highway 10
Integral	Integral Consulting Inc.
IPC	International Paper Company
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
Koc	partition coefficient of a chemical in the organic matter of soil/sediment
Kow	octanol-water partition coefficient
LOAEL	lowest observed adverse effect level
MIMC	McGinnes Industrial Maintenance Corporation
MNR	Monitored Natural Recovery
MRL	method reporting limit
MSL	mean sea level
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NTCRA	Non-Time-Critical Removal Action
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PCL	protective concentration levels
PPRTV	provisional peer reviewed toxicity values
Ppt	parts per thousand
PRG	Preliminary Remediation Goal
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
QA	quality assurance

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
QC	quality control
RAO	remedial action objectives
RFD	reference dose
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RME	reasonable maximum exposure
ROD	record of decision
SAP	Sampling and Analysis Plan
SEM	structural equation modeling
Site	San Jacinto River Waste Pits Superfund Site
SJRWP	San Jacinto River Waste Pits
SLERA	screening level ecological risk assessment
SOW	scope of work
SPT	standard penetration test
SSI	screening site inspection
SSD	species sensitivity distributions
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
TBC	to be considered
TCDD	Tetrachlorodibenzo- <i>p</i> -dioxin
TCDF	Tetrachlorodibenzofuran
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
TCRA	time critical removal actions
TDES	Texas Pollution Discharge Elimination System
TDSHS	Texas Department of State Health Services
TEF	toxicity equivalency factor
TEQ	toxicity equivalent
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TOC	total organic carbon
TRV	toxicity reference value
TXDOT	Texas Department of Transportation
UAO	Unilateral Administrative Order

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

UCL	upper confidence limit
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	volatile organic compound
WTP	wastewater treatment plant

1 INTRODUCTION

This Work Plan for a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS Work Plan) was prepared on behalf of International Paper Company (IPC) and McGinnes Industrial Maintenance Corporation (MIMC) (collectively referred to as the respondents), pursuant to the requirements of Unilateral Administrative Order (UAO), Docket No. 06-03-10, which was issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to IPC and MIMC on November 20, 2009, (USEPA 2009b). The 2009 UAO directs IPC and MIMC to prepare an RI/FS Work Plan for the San Jacinto River Waste Pits (SJRWP) Site in Harris County, Texas (the Site), which consists of a series of manmade impoundments used for disposal of pulp mill wastes during 1965 and 1966, and surrounding areas. The 2009 UAO also directs IPC and MIMC to submit a Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA), a Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) and a Health and Safety Plan (HASP) in conjunction with submittal of the RI/FS Work Plan. This document is the required RI/FS Work Plan, and includes the SLERA as Appendix B. The project HASP (Anchor QEA and Integral 2009) was submitted to EPA on December 15, 2009. The draft Sediment SAP (Integral and Anchor QEA 2010) was submitted to USEPA on February 17, 2010; with revisions according to agency comments submitted on April 9, 2010; additional SAPs setting forth the quality assurance project plans (QAPPs) and field sampling plans (FSPs) will be submitted according to the RI/FS schedule provided in Section 8 of this document.

1.1 Purpose

On March 19, 2008, USEPA added the Site to the National Priorities List (NPL), and the 2009 UAO requires that an RI/FS be conducted at the Site. The RI/FS will be undertaken to address the following objectives:

- Characterize the nature and extent of Site-related contamination
- Perform a baseline human health risk assessment (BHHRA) and a baseline ecological risk assessment (BERA)
- Evaluate the physical characteristics of the Site and physical processes governing fate and transport of Site-related contaminants
- Develop and evaluate potential remedial alternatives for the Site

The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive description of the work to be performed, the methods to be used, and the schedule of activities that will address these objectives. Once the RI/FS is complete, USEPA will select a Site remedy and will publish a proposed plan, which will be released for public comment. USEPA will subsequently document final selection of the remedy in a record of decision (ROD). A detailed schedule of activities leading up to submittal of the final Feasibility Study Report is provided in Section 8.

1.2 RI/FS Approach and Scope

This RI/FS Work Plan was scoped following an evaluation of existing data, identification of data gaps, and a review of USEPA requirements as defined by the 2009 UAO. In addition, representatives of IPC and MIMC attended an RI/FS scoping meeting held by USEPA and attended by several other agencies on December 7, 2009; conducted a Site visit with USEPA and others on December 10, 2009; and met with USEPA and others on January 20, 2010, to discuss the approach to the RI/FS and the sediment study design that is described in the Sediment SAP (Integral and Anchor QEA 2010). USEPA and Respondents have also been actively discussing the overall Site management strategy and the project management plan. As a result of these activities, a Site management strategy, project management plan, and approach to the RI/FS have been developed, and are summarized below.

1.2.1 Site Management Strategy

The scoping process for the RI/FS has resulted in a general understanding of the types of actions that may be required to address the problems at the Site, has defined specific interim actions, and has clarified the appropriate sequence for Site actions and required investigations.

An important consideration in the development of the RI/FS Work Plan is that the original waste impoundments for the Site are considered a potential ongoing source of dioxin and furan contamination to the surrounding area in the San Jacinto River because ~~of a combination of factors that have degraded the original containment berms of the impoundments (Section 2.1). Those primary factors include direct impacts from nearby dredging during sand mining operations in the mid to late 1990s and longer term issues~~

~~associated with basin subsidence caused by over withdrawal of groundwater resources in the area. The result of these impacts is that the berms~~ on the northwestern, northern, and eastern portions of the original impoundments are largely removed or submerged, and dioxin-bearing pulp waste is exposed to erosional forces associated with currents and tides in the river (Section 4).

According to USEPA guidance, risk management strategies on contaminated sediment sites should include early source control as part of the Site remediation (USEPA 2005a). The Respondents and USEPA are working together to ~~define and~~ implement source control actions ~~as defined in EPA's Time Critical Action Memorandum dated April 2, 2010~~ that ~~would will~~ be conducted ~~concurrently concurrently~~ with the RI/FS ~~as Time Critical Removal Actions (TCRA) and Non-Time Critical Removal Actions (NTCRA)~~ to minimize the continuing release of wastes from the impoundments. The Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) would involve short-term stabilization activities on those areas of the Site that ~~pose the potential for present~~ an imminent or substantial endangerment to people or the environment. Additional actions are being taken to restrict public access. The Respondents and EPA also plan to explore conducting a non-time critical removal action (NTCRA) to aid the long term remedy of the Site. ~~The proposed NTCRA would involve re-construction of the berms surrounding the Site to the maximum extent that is practical and conversion of the impoundments into a potential Confined Disposal Facility (CDF). The potential CDF could be used to consolidate source materials and Site associated contaminated sediments requiring removal from the river to meet either ecological or human health remedial action objectives, as identified in the RI/FS process. The potential CDF would be designed to contain existing pulp sludges and any consolidated river materials in a way that would assure the Site is stable and sustainable over time. Coordination of RI/FS activities with the proposed removal actions was an important consideration in the development of this RI/FS Work Plan. For example, the sediment SAP includes collection and evaluation of engineering data required to design and implement impoundment stabilization measures, in addition to collection of nature and extent and other data associated with the remedial investigation, risk assessment and fate and transport evaluations.~~

The RI/FS will be used to plan the longer term stabilization, containment and removal of contaminated sediment. ~~Evaluation and implementation of the TCRA and NTCRA does not~~

~~preclude consideration of other remedies in the RI/FS process. For example, the sediment study described by the SAP will also address data gaps related to the evaluation of remedies involving removal of contaminated sediments off Site (Section 5). Therefore, simultaneous with the execution of the TCRA and NTCRA, specific plans for generating the information required to support the RI/FS process will be developed, and the investigation phase initiated.~~ The overall Site management strategy is to perform immediate steps to implement source control remedies, reduce exposure and risks at the Site, and to develop the information necessary to evaluate long-term remedial alternatives quickly and efficiently, and to accelerate the implementation of a final remedy for the entire area.

1.2.2 Project Management Plan

~~Although the Site may require an immediate TCRA, planning for the long-term remedy in~~ The RI/FS ~~must will~~ be based on reliable and detailed information on the nature and extent of contamination under current (baseline) conditions, and evaluation of associated risks, processes controlling contaminant fate and transport and physical properties and conditions to allow the selection and implementation of a final remedy.

IPC and MIMC have retained Anchor QEA, LLC (Anchor QEA) and Integral Consulting Inc. (Integral) to perform the RI/FS. Figure 1-1 illustrates the organization of personnel on the project. The primary contacts for USEPA, IPC, and MIMC are provided in the next table. A description of the project organization and contacts pertaining to the RI/FS are provided after the table.

USEPA and Respondent Project Managers

Title	Name	Contact Information
USEPA Remedial Project Manager	Stephen Tzhone	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6 1445 Ross Avenue Dallas, TX 75202-2773 (214) 665-8409 tzhone.stephen@epa.gov
International Paper Company Project Manager	Philip Slowiak	6400 Poplar Avenue Memphis, TN 38197-0001 (901) 419-3845 philip.slowiak@ipaper.com

Title	Name	Contact Information
McGinnes Industrial Maintenance Corporation Project Manager	Andrew Shafer	9590 Clay Road Houston, TX 77080 (713) 772-9100 Ext. 109 dshafer@wm.com

The names, quality assurance (QA) responsibilities, and contact information of key project personnel for Anchor QEA and Integral in performance of the RI/FS. Additional roles and related personnel required for execution of specific investigation are specified in SAPs.

Project Personnel Quality Assurance Responsibilities

Title	Responsibility	Name	Contact Information
Project Coordinator	Coordination of project information and related communications on behalf of IPC and MIMC with USEPA; liaison between USEPA project managers and respondent project managers	David Keith	Anchor QEA, LLC 2113 Government Street Building D, Suite 3 Ocean Springs, MS 39564 (228) 818-9626 dkeith@anchorqea.com
Anchor QEA Project Manager	Project planning and implementation; liaison between respective internal and external team members	David Keith	Anchor QEA, LLC 2113 Government Street Building D, Suite 3 Ocean Springs, MS 39564 (228) 818-9626 dkeith@anchorqea.com
Integral Project Manager	Project planning and implementation; liaison between respective internal and external team members	Jennifer Sampson	Integral Consulting Inc. 411 1st Avenue South Suite 550 Seattle, WA 98104 (206) 957-0351 jsampson@integral-corp.com
Anchor QEA and Integral Corporate Health and Safety Managers	Oversight of health and safety program for field tasks associated with RI/FS	David Templeton	Anchor QEA, LLC 1423 Third Avenue, Suite 300 Seattle, WA 98101 (206) 287-9130 dtempleton@anchorqea.com
		Eron Dodak	Integral Consulting Inc. 319 SW Washington Street Suite 1150 Portland, OR 97204 (503) 284-5545 edodak@integral-corp.com

Title	Responsibility	Name	Contact Information
Project Database Administrator Integral	Database development and data management	Dreas Nielsen	Integral Consulting Inc. 411 1st Avenue South Suite 550 Seattle, WA 98104 (206) 957-0311 dnielsen@integral-corp.com
Laboratory QA Coordinator for Study Elements 1 and 2 Integral	Completeness of QA documentation and procedures; liaison between project personnel, laboratories, and data validators and for related QA communications with USEPA	Craig Hutchings	Integral Consulting Inc. 1205 West Bay Dr. NW Olympia, WA 98502 (360) 705-3534 chutchings@integral-corp.com
Laboratory QA Coordinator for Study Elements 3 and 4 Anchor QEA		John Laplante	Anchor QEA, LLC 1423 Third Avenue, Suite 300 Seattle, WA 98101 (206) 287-9130 jlaplante@anchorqea.com

Anchor QEA and Integral plan to undertake an adaptive and iterative management approach to the RI/FS process. In this approach high-value work is identified in conjunction with USEPA, IPC, and MIMC and prioritized to be completed early in the RI/FS process. As each work element is completed, the results are evaluated; the understanding of the Site updated, and plans for future work are revised as appropriate. The order of future work will be prioritized ~~based on the site's needs, so that~~ Existing and new data ~~are will be used~~ ~~complementary and leveraged towards~~for building a better conceptual understanding of the Site and a remedial solution for the Site. ~~Consistent with the 2009 UAO, future work will occur in stepwise, with each step fully described in either addenda to this Work Plan, or in SAPs describing specific investigations for USEPA review and approval prior to initiation.~~

The RI/FS team will evaluate existing and newly collected data at each step in the RI/FS process to determine if there are opportunities for early ~~remedial removal~~ actions and/or controls that would significantly reduce risk posed by the Site, ~~or if there is an opportunity to move the project from the traditional RI/FS path into an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA), or Focused Feasibility Study. Section 300.415(b)(4)(i) of the NCP requires completion of an EE/CA for all NTCRA, with the objective of an EE/CA to:~~

- ~~Identify removal action objectives for the protection of human health and the environment~~
- ~~Identify NTCRA cleanup alternatives~~
- ~~Assess the effectiveness, implementability, and cost of the alternatives~~

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~~Performance of a proposed NTCRA and EE/CA should provide an appropriate response which allows for meeting the project objectives in an expedited and efficient manner.~~

This document and the sediment SAP (Integral and Anchor QEA 2010), Data Management Plan (DMP) (Appendix A), and HASP (Anchor QEA and Integral 2009) provide administrative and programmatic direction for the project and are the foundation of subsequent work packages (either Work Plans or SAPs) ~~in a stepwise for the RI/FS approach.~~ If needed, addenda to the HASP and other global plans will be prepared for each SAP to cover activities outside of the scope of the global documents.

Work packages, consisting of SAPs and/or technical memoranda, will be prepared detailing each specific investigation or other work that will occur according to the schedule provided in Section 8. This process will continue until the RI is completed. Based on a review of the considerable amount of historical data that is available for the Site and other information, the major elements anticipated for the San Jacinto RI/FS include the following:

- Nature and Extent Data Collection and Analysis
- Ecological and Human Health Risk Assessment Data Collection and Evaluation, including bioaccumulation data collection and modeling
- Chemical Fate and Transport Data Collection and Evaluations, including hydrodynamic and sediment stability data collection and modeling and surface water modeling
- Feasibility Study Engineering Data Collection and Evaluations

The focus of each of these work elements is discussed in more detail in this RI/FS Work Plan. During preparation of each work package, and after the evaluations of data associated with each work package are completed, the respondents' technical team will provide interim

reports (according to the 2009 UAO) to the respondents and agencies to keep team members apprised of the progress of the project. Work package deliverables subsequent to this Work Plan that will describe the specific methods and approaches for addressing data gaps include the following:

- Technical Memorandum on Fate and Transport Modeling, and Addendum to the Sediment SAP
- Technical Memorandum on Bioaccumulation, and Tissue SAP
- Soil SAP
- Exposure Assessment Memorandum
- Toxicological and Epidemiological Studies Memorandum

The first two technical memoranda will provide the information required in the “Technical Memorandum on Modeling of Site Characteristics” identified by the 2009 UAO. These memoranda will evaluate relevant information and identify data necessary for modeling (i.e., the data gaps), and the SAPs that accompany these memoranda will address those data gaps. The Soil SAP will address data gaps for soil identified later in this document. The last two memoranda are stipulated by the 2009 UAO, and address methodological issues related to the human health risk assessment. The schedule for these, and for the other deliverables required by the 2009 UAO, is provided in Section 8. It is likely that the COPC selection criteria outlined in this document will fulfill the requirements of the preliminary contaminant of concern (PCOC) memorandum required in the UAO. Any need for additional analyses, memoranda, and SAPs will be determined in consultation with USEPA.

1.3 Work Plan Organization

The following sections of this Work Plan provide a history of the Site and describe the physical and chemical setting (Section 2), an assessment of data quality and usability (Section 3), a description of the current Conceptual Site Model (CSM) (Section 4), a review of study elements and data needs (Section 5), a description of the remedial investigation and feasibility study approaches (Sections 6 and 7, respectively), and the proposed RI/FS schedule (Section 8). Supporting information is provided in the following Appendices:

Appendix A – Data Management Plan

Appendix B – Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment

Attachment B1 – Ecological Receptors Potentially Present at the Site

Attachment B2 – Overview of Toxicity of Dioxins and Furans to Ecological
Receptors

Appendix C – Chemicals of Interest and Selection of Chemicals of Potential Concern

Appendix D – Data Quality and Usability Assessment Checklists

Appendix E – Geochemical Characteristics of Primary COPCs

2 PROBLEM DEFINITION

2.1 Site History

The Site consists of a set of impoundments approximately 14 acres in size, built in the mid-1960s for disposal of paper mill wastes, and ~~wherever the waste materials from impoundments have been deposited, placed, or otherwise come to be located the surrounding areas containing sediments and soils potentially contaminated with the waste materials that had been disposed of in the impoundments.~~ The set of impoundments is located on a 20-acre parcel on the western bank of the San Jacinto River, in Harris County, Texas, immediately north of the Interstate Highway 10 (I-10) Bridge over the San Jacinto River (Figure 2-1).

In 1965, the impoundments were constructed by forming berms within the estuarine marsh, just north of what was then Texas State Highway 73, and is now I-10, to the west of the main river channel. The two primary impoundments at the Site were divided by a central berm running lengthwise (north to south) through the middle, and were connected with a drain line to allow flow of excess water (including rain water) from the impoundment located to the west of the central berm, into the impoundment located to the east of the central berm (Figure 2-1). The excess water collected in the impoundments located to the east of the central berm was pumped back into barges and taken off-Site.

In 1965 and 1966, pulp and paper mill wastes (both solid and liquid) were reportedly transported by barge from the Champion Paper Inc. paper mill in Pasadena, Texas and unloaded at the Site into the impoundments where the waste was stabilized and disposed. The excess water from the impoundments was pumped back into barges and the taken off-Site.

The Champion Paper mill used chlorine as a bleaching agent, and the wastes that were deposited in the impoundments have recently been found to be contaminated with polychlorinated dibenzo-*p*-dioxins, polychlorinated furans (dioxins and furans), and some metals (TCEQ and USEPA 2006); additional discussion of the chemical constituents typical of materials like those deposited in the impoundments is provided in Section 2.3. The impoundments were used for waste disposal from September 1965 through May 1966 until both impoundments were filled to capacity. In a letter dated July 1966, the Texas Water

Pollution Control Board stated that it was their understanding that no additional waste material would be placed in the impoundments.

Physical changes at the Site in the 1970s and 1980s, including regional subsidence of land in the area due to large scale groundwater extraction and sand mining within the river and marsh to the west of the impoundments, have resulted in partial submergence of the impoundments and exposure of the contents of the impoundments to surface waters. Based upon review of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) approved dredging permits, dredging by third parties has occurred in the vicinity of the impoundments. Recent samples of sediment in nearby waters north and west of the impoundments (University of Houston and Parsons 2006) indicate that dioxins and furans are present in nearby sediments at levels higher than levels in background areas nationally (USEPA 2000a).

Current land use and planned zoning and parcel boundaries are shown in Figure 2-2. Residential, commercial, industrial, and other land use activities occur within the preliminary Site perimeter and the nearby areas. Residential development on the eastern bank of the river is present within 0.5 mile of the Site. The impoundments are currently occupied by late successional stage estuarine riparian vegetation to the west of the central berm, and are consistently submerged even at low tide to the east of the central berm. Estuarine riparian vegetation lines the upland area that runs parallel to I-10 and west of the impoundments. A sandy intertidal zone is present along the shoreline throughout much of the Site (Figure 2-1).

2.2 Physical Setting

The physical setting of the Site is described in this section. Consistent with USEPA guidance (USEPA 1988a), this discussion emphasizes factors that are important in developing the CSM for the Site.

2.2.1 Overview

The Site is within the estuarine portion of the lower San Jacinto River. Movement of contaminants into and out of the Site is expected to occur primarily through the movement

of sediments. Upstream conditions may have influenced sediment conditions on the Site, and will continue to do so in the future.

2.2.2 Watershed Characteristics and Galveston Bay Ecosystem

The San Jacinto River drains an area of 3,900 square miles and supplies approximately 28 percent of the fresh water entering Galveston Bay (Gardiner et al. 2008). The main stem of the San Jacinto River, downstream from the Lake Houston dam in northeastern Harris County, flows southeast for 28 miles to its mouth on Galveston Bay east of Houston. Nine-mile long lake Houston and the river below it are formed by the confluence of the 69-mile-long East Fork and the 90-mile-long West Fork of the San Jacinto rivers. The dam which forms Lake Houston is an earthfill dam that is 62-feet-high with a concrete spillway. The reservoir that is created by the dam is used for recreation, as well as an industrial, municipal, and agricultural water supply.

The Houston Ship Channel which was created in 1914, was dredged and widened the lower San Jacinto River (dredging did not extend as far upstream as the Site) to link the Port of Houston with Galveston Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. It is likely that construction of the Houston Ship Channel directly altered surface water circulation by providing a larger cross-section for north to south water movement on the main axis of the bay and by breaching Redfish Bar, which had previously limited water exchange between the upper and lower bay (Lester and Gonzalez 2005).

The Site is located in a hydrologically dynamic tidal section of the San Jacinto River. Wildlife habitats on the northern portion of the Site include shallow and deep estuarine waters and shoreline areas occupied by estuarine riparian vegetation. Minimal habitat is present in the upland terrestrial area west of the impoundments, as sand sorting activities created a denuded upland area with a covering of crushed cement and sand. The sandy shoreline of this area is littered with riprap, other metal debris, and piles of cement fragments. Estuarine riparian vegetation lines the upland area that runs parallel to I-10. To the west of the central berm within the impounded area, the area is currently occupied by late successional stage vegetation, and to the east the historically impounded area is consistently submerged even at low tide.

2.2.3 Land Use

The San Jacinto River watershed is one of several larger watersheds in the greater Houston area and encompasses nearly 4,000 square miles (Figure 2-3). Within this large area, which extends more than 80 miles north of the Site the land type varies from farmland, parks, and undeveloped lands to urban and industrial areas. The land type typical of the area surrounding the Site is shown in Figure 2-2 and is better described within the appropriate sub-basin that is mapped within the San Jacinto watershed. There are three sub-basins within the larger San Jacinto watershed, The San Jacinto River Tidal, Houston Ship Channel and Houston Ship Channel/San Jacinto River that are in close proximity to the Site and are highlighted in Figure 2-4. Within these areas, the land parcels closest to the Site are predominantly commercial/industrial, followed by residential areas. As you move further from the Site, the amount of residential land use increases, along with other land use categories not found in the immediate vicinity of the Site, such as undeveloped land, farms, parks, and lands listed as other (e.g. schools and hospitals). Generally development is more intense near the San Jacinto River and Houston Ship Channel to the south.

There are three registered point sources of dioxins and furans upstream of the Site on the San Jacinto River and one immediately downstream (Figure 2-4: Table 2-1). The Harris County WCID No. 1 Wastewater Treatment Plant (WTP) (ID TX0023311) is approximately 1 mile upstream of the impoundments, the Harris County WCID No. 84 WTP (ID TX0034428) is approximately three miles upstream of the impoundments along the western bank of the river and the Baytown Area Water Authority WTP (ID TX0072834) is located approximately two miles to the east of the site. The Texas Pollution Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) permits for these facilities list carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, ammonia nitrogen, and total Kjeldahl nitrogen as the regulated effluent characteristics for operating the facilities. The Highlands Acid Pit is on the Superfund NPL (ID TXD980514996) and is approximately 1.5 miles upstream of the Site. The principal pollutants from the Highlands Acid Pit are toluene, benzene, phenol, xylenes, sulfate, manganese, arsenic, cadmium, lead, and beryllium. The Southwest Shipyard (ID TXD000820274) is approximately 0.4 miles downstream of the Site. This facility services the shipping industry within the Houston area by repairing and constructing vessels and barges. These repairs include painting of barges and vessels. Aerial photographs of this facility show

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numerous barges moored around the facility in various stages of repair. (Need to verify the veracity of the statements)

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Table 2-1
Point Sources of Dioxins and Furans Near The Site

Facility Name	Site or Permit ID	Notes
Southwest Shipyard	TXD000820274	None
Harris County WCID No. 1 WWTP	TX0023311	Permitted Discharger
Highlands Acid Pit	TXD980514996	Superfund National Priorities List
Harris County QCID No. 84 WWTP	TX0034428	Permitted Discharger
Baytown Area Water Authority WWTP	TX0072834	Permitted Discharger

2.2.4 Climate

The climate along the Gulf Coast of Texas and the area surrounding Houston is humid subtropical. The average annual precipitation is 54 inches, the warmest month is July, with an average temperature of 85°F and the coldest month is January, with an average temperature of 54°F. Prevailing wind directions for the region are primarily from the south or southeast. During the spring season large thunderstorms are common and are capable of producing tornados. This transition to the summer months with mild temperatures noted above, but relative humidity that can reach upwards of 90 percent and results in a heat index much higher.

Monthly rainfall data over a 10 year period was tabulated and the average monthly precipitation is shown in Figure 2-5. The monthly average precipitation varies from approximately 2.5 inches in February to over 7 inches in June. The figure shows that from a high in June, average monthly rainfall drops until October, where there is another abrupt increase followed by another decline. This decline leads into the winter months before reversing in late winter into early spring where monthly average values once again increase, until reaching their peak in June.

It is not uncommon to have precipitation events that exceed 2 inches per day, and on a 10-year basis, events that exceed 10 inches per day should be expected. These types of

precipitation events produce wide variations in the volume of discharge into and out of the San Jacinto River and have significant implications concerning variations in flow velocities, sediment stability, and suspended sediment loads.

Tropical weather systems can have tremendous impacts on regional precipitation and hydrology along the Gulf Coast. Hurricane season runs from June 1 to November 30. Between 1851 and 2004, 25 hurricanes have made landfall along the north Texas Gulf Coast, seven of which were major (Category 3 to 5) storms (NOAA 2005). Tropical Storm Allison, which hit the Texas Gulf Coast on June 5 through 9, 2001, resulted in 5-day and 24-hour rainfall totals of 20 and 13 inches, respectively, in the Houston area, resulting in significant flooding. More recently, Hurricane Rita made landfall on September 23, 2005, between Sabine Pass, Texas, and Johnsons Bayou, Louisiana, as a Category 3 on the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale, with winds at 115 mph and it continued on through parts of southeast Texas. The storm surge caused extensive damage along the Louisiana and extreme southeastern Texas coasts. On September 13, 2008, the eye of Hurricane Ike made landfall at the east end of Galveston Island and travelled north up Galveston Bay, along the east side of Houston. Ike made its landfall as a strong Category 2 hurricane, with Category 5 equivalent storm surge, and hurricane-force winds that extended 120 miles from the storm's center.

2.2.5 Geology

Sediments of the Texas Gulf Coast are generally Cenozoic fluvial-deltaic to shallow-marine deposits of a coastal plain environment (USGS 2002). Sea-level transgression-regression cycles and natural basin subsidence have produced discontinuous beds of sand, clay, silt, and gravel. This complex depositional process created both a continental assemblage of sediments that now makes up the aquifers within the area and a marine sequence of sediments that contain clay layers and confining units. This process resulted in a regional aquifer system with a high degree of heterogeneity in both lateral and vertical extent (USGS 2002).

The unconsolidated deposits mapped within the area of the Site are shown in Figure 2-6. The Site along the San Jacinto River is underlain by unconsolidated recent Holocene fluvial sediments and adjacent areas are composed of the Pleistocene Beaumont Formation and Holocene Alluvium. In addition, Figure 2-6 shows a cross-section located within the Site

from data collected by the Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT). As part of construction of dolphins to protect work for the I-10 Bridge over the San Jacinto River near the Site, four soil borings were obtained from the riverbed and sediments beyond were completed. The boring logs were used to create the generic cross-section in Figure 2-7 which shows that the predominant sediments within the immediate vicinity of the Site are silts and clays. As shown in this figure, the western portion of the cross-section consists of thick clay deposit (20+ feet) with several small sand lenses (1 foot or less).

2.2.6 Hydrogeology

The Texas Gulf Coast aquifer is located along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and it has been divided into four units, each of which has particular hydrogeologic properties. The Site, located in Harris County, is above the Evangeline and Chicot aquifers as shown in Figure 2-8. The Evangeline aquifer is the deeper aquifer and it consists of the Goliad Sand Formation, which overlies the Burkeville confining unit of the Fleming formation. The Burkeville unit is considered the basal unit within the Houston area and is a “no-flow” unit that separates the two above mentioned aquifers from the more dense saline waters below. The base of the Evangeline aquifer ranges from 5,000 feet below mean sea level (MSL) south of the coastline to slightly more than 200 feet above MSL at its northern, up-dip extent. The aquifer extends as far north as Washington County, Walker County, and surrounding counties and is thinnest in the up-dip direction. The Evangeline aquifer has shallow water table conditions in these locations and becomes confined when moving southward through the Houston area toward the coast (USGS 2002).

The Chicot aquifer is made up of the Surficial Alluvium, Beaumont Clay, Montgomery and Bentley Formations and followed by the Willis Sand in stratigraphic order (i.e. youngest to oldest (USGS 2002). Similar to the Evangeline aquifer, the Chicot aquifer ranges from the coastline to the north of Houston into Austin, Waller, Polk, and surrounding counties, but not as far north as the Evangeline aquifer. The base of the Chicot aquifer ranges from more than 1,500 feet below MSL, to more than 100 feet above MSL near the up-dip limit of the aquifer. Like the Evangeline, the Chicot aquifer has shallow water table conditions in these locations and becomes confined as you move south through the Houston area toward the coast.

Water-level maps for the Evangeline and Chicot aquifers show that regional groundwater flow is directed southeast towards the Gulf of Mexico (USGS 2002). Groundwater in the vicinity of the Site provides baseflow to the San Jacinto River. Recharge of the Chicot and Evangeline aquifer system occurs in the northern up-dip areas where the Beaumont Clay is a predominantly sand facies or nonexistent. As shown in Figure 2-8 the Chicot aquifer is also in contact with the surficial alluvium deposits in the location of the Site. The Chicot aquifer is used as a drinking water source within the greater Houston area, but water used for this source is effectively impeded from any potential infiltration into the uppermost alluvial deposits (USGS 2002). This is because of the thick sequence of interbedded sand and clay layers which serve to confine the lower portion of the Chicot aquifer, so that it behaves like a confined aquifer system. Movement into the aquifer by any contaminants from the Site would be also be impeded by the abundance of low hydraulic conductivity soils in the immediate vicinity of the Site (Figure 2-7). **(Need to verify veracity of statements.)**

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There are three groundwater wells near the east bank of the San Jacinto River that are within 3,000 feet of the impoundments (Figure 2-6, Table 2-2). The Harris County WCID 1 (#6516506) well penetrates the Lower Chicot Aquifer at a depth of 537 feet (elevation -497 feet mean sea level MSL and is approximately 1,000 feet due east of the Site. A well owned by C. Fitzgerald (#6516812) penetrates the Upper Chicot Aquifer at a depth of 125 feet (elevation -95 MSL) and is approximately 1,900 feet southeast of the Site. An unnamed well (#6516805) penetrates the Upper Chicot Aquifer at a depth of 125 feet (elevation -94 MSL) and is approximately 3,000 feet southeast of the Site.

Table 2-2
Registered TWDB Groundwater Wells Near The Site

TWDB Well Number	Owner	Top of Well Elevation (feet)	Well Depth (feet)	Aquifer
6516506	Harris County WCID 1	40	537	Lower Chicot
6516805	Unnamed well	31	125	Upper Chicot
6516812	C. Fitzgerald	30	125	Upper Chicot

2.2.7 Surface Water Use

South of the dam at Lake Houston, the San Jacinto River, including the area surrounding the Site, is tidally influenced. The area south of the Site is dominated by the Houston Ship Channel and the industrial sites that are served by the barges and ocean going vessels that use the channel. From the preliminary Site perimeter north to Lake Houston there is much less industrialization along the river because the Houston Ship Channel turns west south of the Site. The water quality segments upstream and downstream of the Site include the following uses (listed in Table 2-3): aquatic life, general, recreation and fish consumption. Fish consumption in the San Jacinto River, both up and downstream of the Site is restricted, due to the elevated concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and dioxins and furans found in fish and crab tissue (TCEQ 2010). In all but one of the segments, the river is considered suitable for aquatic life and recreation. This unsuitable area is located in the Houston Ship Channel after it turns west from the San Jacinto River and is likely the result of the heavy industrialization and vessel traffic along this portion. The remaining water quality segments are deemed suitable for these activities.

Lynchburg Reservoir, located on the east bank of the San Jacinto River just south of the I-10 Bridge, uses off-channel water from the San Jacinto River in Harris County, Texas. It is owned by the City of Houston, and construction was completed in 1976. At normal levels the lake has a surface area of 200 acres. The lake dam is earthen construction, with a height of 35 feet and a length of 15,315 feet. The lake capacity is 5,188 acre feet; however, normal storage is 4,700 acre feet. The lake drains an area of 0.32 square miles. Lost Lake (located south of I-10 between the primary channel of the San Jacinto River and the Old Channel to the west) is not a surface water reservoir; rather it is a confined disposal facility for sediments from the Houston Ship Channel maintenance dredging program. It is managed by the Port of Houston Authority and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Galveston District.

Table 2-3
San Jacinto River/Houston Ship Channel Water Quality Segments

Stream Segment	Segment Name	Location	Aquatic Life	Recreation	Fish Consumption	General
1001	San Jacinto River Tidal	Upstream	A	A	R	A
1006	Houston Ship Channel Tidal	Downstream	R	R	R	R
1005	Houston Ship Channel/San Jacinto River Tidal	Downstream	A	A	R	R
2430	Burnett Bay	Downstream	A	A	R	R
2429	Sabine Pass	Downstream	A	A	R	R

A = Approved R = Restricted

2.2.8 Bathymetry

The bathymetry and geometry of the San Jacinto River in the vicinity of the Site may be separated into three regions: 1) vicinity of waste impoundments (i.e., within about 0.5 mile of the waste impoundments); 2) upstream of the waste impoundments (i.e., extending about 4 miles upstream of the waste impoundments); and 3) downstream of I-10 Bridge to the confluence with the Houston Ship Channel. In the vicinity of the waste impoundments, a large portion of the area is relatively shallow, with water depths of about 6 feet or less. The shallow areas contain some intertidal zones which may have an exposed sediment bed during low tide conditions. The area located to the west and northwest of the waste impoundments has been affected by past sand mining operations, with the dredged areas having typical water depths of 16 to 18 feet. The main channel of the river (upstream of the I-10 Bridge) is located to the north and east of the waste impoundments, with typical depths of 20 to 30 feet in the channel.

In the region upstream of the waste impoundments, the San Jacinto River winds northward through an unconfined channel (10 to 20 feet deep) that is surrounded by a relatively wide

area of shallower water (typically 3 to 4 feet or less). The river becomes confined to a single channel about 4 miles upstream of the waste impoundments, with this single channel continuing upstream to the Lake Houston dam.

Downstream of the I-10 Bridge, the main channel of the river extends for about 2 miles until the confluence with the Houston Ship Channel. The main channel is navigable with depths ranges from 15 to 30 feet. Shallower areas exist along the eastern shore of the main channel, with depths of 6 feet or less. The old river channel branches off from the main channel about 0.5 miles downstream of the I-10 Bridge. Water depths in the old river channel are typically 6 feet or less.

2.2.9 Hydrography

Flow rates in the San Jacinto River in the vicinity of the Site are partially controlled by the Lake Houston dam, which is located about 28 miles upstream of the waste impoundments. The average flow in the river is 2,200 cubic feet per second (cfs). Floods in the river primarily occur during tropical storms (e.g., hurricanes) or intense thunderstorms. Extreme flood events have flow rates of 200,000 cfs or greater. The October 1994 flood had a peak discharge of 360,000 cfs, which has a return period of greater than 100 years. River stage height during the October 1994 had a maximum value of 27 feet above MSL.

The river in the vicinity of the waste impoundments is affected by diurnal tides, with a typical tidal range of 1 to 2 feet. Tidal range varies over a 14-day cycle, with neap and spring tide conditions corresponding to minimum and maximum tidal ranges, respectively. Tropical storms and wind storms from the north can have significant effects on water levels at the Site. Tropical storms can cause storm surges with water levels that are significantly higher than typical tidal elevations. Storms with strong winds from the north can cause water to be transported out of the Galveston Bay system which can result in water levels that are much lower than low tide elevations.

Salinity in the vicinity of the waste impoundments generally ranges between 10 and 20 parts per thousand during low to moderate flow conditions in the river. During floods, salinity values will approach freshwater conditions.

2.2.10 Sediment Physical Characteristics

Four distinct types of sediment particles are found in the sediment bed: 1) clay (particle diameter less than 2 microns); 2) silt (particle diameter 2 to 62 microns); 3) sand (particle diameter 62 to 2,000 microns); and 4) gravel (particle diameter greater than 2,000 microns). The sediment bed is composed of varying amounts of clay, silt, sand, and gravel. Within the unconsolidated sediments in the Site area (Section 2.2.5), the sediment bed may be separated into two distinct categories (or bed types): 1) non-cohesive; and 2) cohesive. A non-cohesive bed is primarily composed of sand and gravel, with relatively small amounts of clay and silt. Non-cohesive (sandy) bed areas are usually found in locations with relatively high hydrodynamic energy, such as the main channel of the river. A cohesive bed is primarily composed of clay, silt, and fine sand (62 to 250 microns), with relatively small amounts of coarse sand and gravel. Cohesive (muddy) bed areas generally occur in locations with relatively low hydrodynamic energy, such as shallower areas that are adjacent to the main channel.

2.2.11 Sediment Transport

Sediment is transported in the San Jacinto River, and within the vicinity of the waste impoundments, by two modes: 1) bed load; and 2) suspended load. **(Verify)** Typically, bed load transport is relatively small when compared to suspended load transport. In addition, bed load transport will generally be limited to non-cohesive bed areas within the main channel.

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A portion of the sediment transported down the San Jacinto River will be deposited within the area of the Site, due to a widening of the channel and dispersal of sediment into the shallower areas adjacent to the channel. Due to relatively high flow rates in the river during floods, a large majority of the annual sediment load is transported during a small number of floods each year. This process will result in episodic deposition during floods (i.e., a layer of sandy or muddy sediment being deposited) at various locations within the area of the Site. Due to increased current velocities during floods, bed scour may also occur at some locations in the Site area during these events.

2.3 Chemical Setting

There are currently several data sets available to describe chemical contamination in the environment at the Site and in the nearby area; the available data that will be used to define the baseline condition are summarized in Table 2-4. Determination of whether any of these data sets can be used to describe the baseline condition at the Site will be made using results of sediment sampling, as described in the Sediment Sap. This section describes the existing chemical conditions in the vicinity of the Site using the available data for the following media:

- Surface water
- Sediment
- Biological tissue

In addition, several studies have been conducted in the local area, which provide important context and insights on contaminants in the environment in the vicinity of the Site:

- Louchouart and Brinkmeyer (2009)
- Houston Ship Channel toxicity study (ENSR and EHA 1995)
- Frank et al. (2001)
- Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) fish consumption advisories

IS THERE A REASON THAT DATA PRIOR TO 2000 IS NOT USED FOR THE BASELINE CONDITION?

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Data for these studies were either not available for the RI/FS scoping process, or were collected prior to 2000. The sections below summarize the available information, including some data analyses.

2.3.1 Soil

There are currently no chemistry data for soils collected from the Site.

2.3.2 Sediment

The preliminary Site perimeter identified in the 2009 UAO is within the estuarine portion of the lower San Jacinto River, in an area from which sediments have previously been sampled for several studies (Table 2-4 and Figure 2-9). The studies or programs providing sediment

chemistry data that addresses the objectives of one or more study elements for the RI/FS include the following:

- The SSI Report (TCEQ and USEPA 2006)
- Sampling for the I-10 dolphin project (Weston 2006)
- The Houston Ship Channel dioxin Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study (University of Houston and Parsons 2006)
- Samples collected for Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in August 2009 (URS 2010)
- Data generated by the November 1, 2009, Permit Evaluation Process initiated by USEPA, USACE, and TCEQ, and managed by TCEQ (USEPA et al. 2009); this currently includes a data set for one permit application (Orion 2009)
- The Houston Ship Channel Toxicity Study (ENSR and EHA 1995)
- The Houston Ship Channel polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) TMDL study (University of Houston and Parsons 2009; Koenig 2010, pers. comm.)

Within the preliminary Site perimeter, surface sediment samples have been collected from 50 locations, and sediment cores have been collected from five locations for the studies listed above (Table 2-5 and Figure 2-9). In some cases, a location was sampled more than once, so more than 50 individual surface sediment samples are represented in the database. Nine of the surface sediment sample locations are within the impoundments, and an additional five are in their immediate vicinity. The highest spatial density of samples within the preliminary Site perimeter is in and adjacent to the impoundments and adjacent to the I-10 Bridge (Figures 2-9 and 2-10). Sediment samples collected within the Site upstream of the impoundments are approximately 1,000 feet (305 m) apart. Under or downstream of the I-10 Bridge, 25 samples were collected, but 16 of these are not within the preliminary Site perimeter and 15 are closely spaced around the Sneed Shipbuilding facility. Louchouart and Brinkmeyer (2009) also collected samples for analysis of dioxins and furans and organic carbons (OC) in one surface grab sediment sample, and in one 1-m (3-foot) core from within the impoundments and sectioned at 2-cm (0.8-inch) intervals, but these data could not be accessed in time for this evaluation.

Surface sediment chemistry samples from 45 of the Site locations and all of the cores were collected in 2000 or later (Table 2-4). All of these samples were analyzed for dioxins and furans; metals and other chemicals were also analyzed in sediment from 17 surface and four subsurface locations within the Site, and in surface sediments at five locations nearby but outside the Site (Table 2-5). Data for pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and many semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) in surface sediments were generated by TCEQ and USEPA (2006), University of Houston and Parsons (2009), Koenig (2010, pers. comm.), and by Weston (2006) (Table 2-5). In most of these samples, none of these chemicals (other than dioxins, furans, and metals) were detected, with very few exceptions. PCBs were measured as Aroclors by Weston (2006) and as congeners by the TMDL program (University of Houston and Parsons 2009, and Koenig 2010 (pers. comm.)). PCBs were not detected in any of the samples collected by Weston (2006), which were from the vicinity of the I-10 Bridge downstream of the impoundments. Individual congeners were detected in the sediment samples collected in 2002, 2003, 2008, and 2009 by the TMDL program at a location (station 11193) downstream of the impoundments and of the I-10 Bridge.

Upstream sediments in the San Jacinto River have likely influenced sediment conditions within the Site and can be expected to continue to influence them in the future¹. Available sediment data for the area upstream of the Site indicates that there are dioxins and furans present in sediments upstream (University of Houston and Parsons 2006). TCEQ's TMDL data also indicated that the TEQ concentrations in the tidally influenced embayment upstream of the Site are higher than those further upstream in the freshwater portion of the river. ~~TCEQ has investigated several possible sources of dioxins in this upstream area (University of Houston and Parsons 2006), including a both city and county wastewater treatment facilities, and found dioxins in both sludges and wastewaters. In addition, in October 1994, two petroleum pipelines ruptured during a flood of the San Jacinto River, igniting a fire that impacted over 186 acres of riparian habitat and shoreline areas (<http://www.fws.gov/southwest/es/contaminants/NRDAR/SiteInformation/Texas/SanJac.pdf>). Therefore, upstream background areas near the Site do not reflect a pristine or natural condition. Nevertheless, measurements of regional background conditions in sediments from~~

¹ Methods for evaluation and modeling of sediment transport between the Site and areas upstream and downstream will be addressed in a Technical Memorandum on Fate and Transport Modeling, as discussed in Section 6.1.4. The memorandum will be submitted according to the schedule in Section 8.

~~the San Jacinto River estuary are relevant to interpreting data from the Site and selecting appropriate remedial actions, if required.~~ Tidal dispersion may lead to some upstream transport and mixing, but the aggregate downstream movement of the sediment in the San Jacinto River system appears to limit the potential influence of downstream sediments on conditions within the Site (Louchouart and Brinkmeyer 2009).

Sediment samples were also collected from 26 locations near the Site (two locations are not shown on Figures 2-9 and 2-10 because they are farther upstream than the extent of this map. All but two of these locations were sampled in 2000 or later (Table 2-4). All of these samples were analyzed for dioxins and furans. Metals and other chemicals were measured in five of them (Table 2-5). Finally, one data set was generated for USEPA et al. (2009), but it does not provide concentrations of individual dioxin and furan congeners. This data is not included in this discussion because toxicity equivalent (TEQ) concentrations were calculated using a 1989 toxicity equivalency factor scheme, and the dioxin and furan congener data were not available in time for this evaluation. These samples were collected at a facility directly east of the Sneed Shipbuilding site (Orion 2009).

2.3.3 Groundwater

There are currently no chemistry data for groundwater collected from the Site.

2.3.4 Surface Water

Two studies have generated surface water chemistry data for the Site:

- Houston Ship Channel dioxin TMDL study (University of Houston and Parsons 2006)
- Samples collected by TCEQ in August 2009 (TCEQ 2009)

The TMDL study collected nine surface water samples from one location within the preliminary Site perimeter on six different dates from 2002 through 2004. Dissolved dioxins and furans were measured in these samples. TCEQ collected three surface water samples from two locations within the preliminary Site perimeter in 2009 (Figure 2-11). Total (unfiltered) dioxins and furans were measured in these samples.

Within the most recent data set (TCEQ 2009) only one of the seven dioxin congeners (2,3,7,8-TCDD) was detected in any water sample, and it was detected in all three of them. Seven of the 10 furan congeners in this data set were detected (Table 2-8). Concentrations of both 2,3,7,8-TCDD and TCDF (the furan congener present at highest concentration) were higher in water samples at location TCEQ2009_01 than in the sample in the eastern portion of the impoundment (Table 2-9). Based on the coordinates and the description in the field notes, location TCEQ2009_01 is on the vegetated portion of the impounded area rather than in the San Jacinto River.

Within the earlier data set (dissolved data during 2002 to 2004), octachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin was consistently detected and present at concentrations higher than all other dioxin and furan congeners. Tetra- and octachlorodibenzofuran were the only other congeners that were consistently detected.

Upstream water samples were collected from three locations during 2002 to 2004 by the TMDL study (Table 2-10, Figure 2-12). Upstream concentrations of dissolved 2,3,7,8-TCDD and TCDF during the 2002 to 2004 period were lower than those measured within the Site during the same time period, but equivalent in magnitude to the concentrations of total 2,3,7,8-TCDD and TCDF measured in the impoundment in 2009 (Tables 2-9 and 2-10).

~~(Verify) Because dissolved concentrations should be no greater than total concentrations, and may be less, these two data sets suggest that concentrations of dioxins and furans in the water column at the Site have been decreasing since approximately 2004.~~

2.3.5 Air

There are currently no chemistry data for air samples collected from the Site; however, dioxin and furan data were collected in the Houston Ship Channel TMDL study (University of Houston and Parsons 2006).

As part of the TMDL study, an air monitoring program was implemented to assess dioxin and furan loading via ambient air the Houston area. A total of five air monitoring stations were used, representing differing ambient air conditions in the city (i.e., rural, semi-rural, urban, commercial, industrial). The program was conducted between September 2002 and May

2006, and consisted of monthly, bi-monthly and 11-month sampling events. The length of the study was required due to the ultra trace levels of dioxins and furans in ambient air. During the sampling period, data were collected using high volume samplers (ambient air), precipitation collectors fitted with resin columns (wet/dry and bulk deposition) and total suspended particulate samplers (particle size distribution). All samples were collected by University of Houston personnel. Table 2-11 summarizes the sampling events.

The ambient air, particle size distribution, and dry deposition samples were analyzed by USEPA Method TO-9A (1999) using high-resolution gas chromatography/high-resolution mass spectrometry (HRGC/HRMS) equipment. Resin columns were analyzed using USEPA Method 1613B (1994).

The TMDL study was conducted in accordance with the QAPP approved for that project. The air sampling data were subjected to quality control/quality assurance (QC/QA) assessment for accuracy, precision, reproducibility and completeness. Section 3.2.5 discusses the TMDL study air data quality and usability.

Air monitoring data from ambient, particle size distribution and atmospheric deposition are provided in Tables 6.5 to 6.10 in the TMDL report (University of Houston and Parsons 2006) and are summarized as:

- Ambient air
 - All dioxin and furan congeners were detected in ambient air samples, ranging from non detected to 1,718 femtograms (fg)/m³
 - 2,3,7,8-TCDD was detected at concentrations up to 2 fg/m³
 - The most elevated samples from the sampling location is in an industrial area
 - On an annual basis (September 2002 to August 2003), the annual mean concentration was found to be 12 +/- 8 fg Texas-TEQ/m³
- Particle size distribution
 - Increased toxicity values were correlated with the smallest particle sizes

- About 86 percent of the Texas-TEQ concentration was associated with particles less than 0.95 microns
- Atmospheric deposition
 - Dry deposition flux was measured between 1 and 4 picograms (pg) Texas-TEQ/m²day
 - 2,3,7,8-TCDD was not detected in dry deposition samples
 - Wet deposition flux varied between 10 and 23 Texas-TEQ/m²day
 - 2,3,7,8-TCDD contributed approximately 2 percent flux
 - Comparisons between wet and dry deposition data indicated precipitation removed “a relatively significant amount of atmospheric dioxins”
- Major findings of data analysis
 - Peak dioxin and furan concentrations in ambient air were observed in cold months (i.e., December to March)
 - Comparison of data from industrial settings and commercial/residential settings near major highways yielded no significant difference, ~~indicating traffic a likely and significant source of dioxins and furans~~
 - Dioxin and furan concentrations were found to negatively correlate with ozone and relative humidity, and positively with NO_x

2.3.6 Biological Tissue

The studies or programs that have collected tissue chemistry data within the area of the Site include:

- Houston Ship Channel toxicity study (ENSR and EHA 1995)
- Houston Ship Channel dioxin TMDL study (University of Houston and Parsons 2006)
- Samples collected by TDSHS for the fish consumption advisory program (TDSHS 2007)

Some of these data were collected prior to 2000: (ENSR and EHA 1995). The data collected in 2002, 2003, and 2004 by the University of Houston and Parsons (2006) and in 2004 by

TDSHS (2007) represent recent conditions. This subset of data includes two sampling locations within the Site boundary and three sampling locations within the nearby area upstream of the Site (Figure 2-12). All samples were analyzed as edible tissue. No analyses have been conducted on whole organisms. There are currently no tissue data within the nearby areas downstream of the Site.

Within the preliminary Site perimeter, TDSHS collected fillets from blue catfish, hybrid striped bass, red drum, and spotted seatrout, and edible tissue from blue crab, from one location. These samples were analyzed for metals, dioxins and furans, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), SVOCs, PCBs, and pesticides. Detection frequencies for these samples and summary statistics for analytes are shown in Table 2-12. In general, only inorganic analytes, dioxins and furans, and a few pesticides were detected in these samples. PCBs (as Aroclor 1260) were detected in only one sample (blue catfish fillet) from the Site.

From the three upstream sampling locations, the TMDL program collected edible tissue from blue catfish, hardhead catfish, shad, and blue crab between 2002 and 2004. Blue catfish and blue crab were collected throughout this period, shad were collected only in 2002, and hardhead catfish were collected only in 2004. These samples were analyzed for dioxins and furans, PCBs, and pesticides (PCBs and pesticides were measured only in 2002). Detection frequencies for these samples and analytes are shown in Table 2-13.

2.3.7 Other Studies

Studies summarized below provide Site-specific or regional information of potential use or importance in scoping the RI/FS.

2.3.7.1 Louchouart and Brinkmeyer (2009)

The results from the first of a four phase study on dioxins in the Houston Ship Channel and Galveston Bay system are provided by Louchouart and Brinkmeyer (2009). The objectives of Phase 1 included evaluating possible remobilization of contaminated particles from the Site impoundments to the Houston Ship Channel and calculating porewater concentrations (through the use of different partitioning models) to estimate the sorption capacity of sediments in the impoundment. To meet these objectives, a sediment core was collected in

2006 from the submerged section of the waste impoundments (i.e., eastern side of the impoundments). The sediments from the core and archived sediment samples (from previous sampling events) were analyzed for dioxins and furans, organic and black carbon, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and lignin-derived oxidation by-products.

By comparing the dioxin and furan fingerprints in the core to the archived sediments collected elsewhere in the Houston Ship Channel and to reference area sediments, Louchouart and Brinkmeyer (2009) concluded that remobilization of contaminated sediment was limited to areas within close proximity to the impoundments and that contaminated sediments from the Site have not been mobilized and distributed throughout the system. On the basis of estimated porewater concentrations, Louchouart and Brinkmeyer (2009) also concluded that dioxins could bioaccumulate, and that affected biota could transport dioxins away from the Site.

Louchouart and Brinkmeyer (2009) stated that although there are relatively high total organic carbon (TOC) and black carbon contents in the waste impoundment sediments, the mass of dioxin and furan compounds seems to exceed the sorption capacity of the sediment TOC, according to the partitioning model used. Their partitioning models do not account for partitioning to other sediment components such as clays. In other parts of the Houston Ship Channel system, they estimate that TOC and black carbon contents in the sediment are sufficient to sorb the dioxins present.

Louchouart and Brinkmeyer (2009) also address sediment remediation options and note that there has been no statistically significant reduction in sediment dioxin concentrations in areas that have been dredged. They conclude that in situ microbial remediation of dioxins in the Houston Ship Channel and Galveston Bay system would be preferable to other remedial alternatives (e.g., dredging), which would result in dispersal of dioxin-contaminated sediments throughout the system.

2.3.7.2 Houston Ship Channel Toxicity Study (ENSR and EHA 1995)

A study of contamination and toxicity in the Houston Ship Channel, with particular focus on side bays and tidal tributaries, was undertaken in the mid-1990s. The study was designed to

address recommendations generated during an earlier USEPA study that focused largely on the main Houston Ship Channel. A detailed water, sediment, and fish and crab sampling strategy was employed to characterize chemical concentrations and toxicity in the Houston Ship Channel and its bays and tributaries, and the temporal variability in these parameters across summer low-flow, winter low-flow, and wet weather conditions. Samples were collected from stations located in the upper, middle, and lower portion of bays and tributaries and from stations along the main Houston Ship Channel. Water samples were collected at a uniform depth of 1 m. Sediment grab samples were collected from the center of each channel and from two locations equidistant between each bank and the center of the channel. Duplicate water and sediment samples were collected to assess sampling variability.

Water and sediment samples were collected from 35 stations during summer low-flow conditions. Samples from a five-station subset were collected at two-month intervals to assess temporal variability in contaminant levels and toxicity. Following evaluation of temporal variability using the summer low flow data, water and sediment samples from a subset of 11 selected stations were collected during winter low flow conditions; fish and crabs were also collected from a six-station subset. To evaluate the effect of wet weather on chemical concentrations and toxicity, water and sediment samples from ten stations were collected following heavy rainfall. Each subset included stations in the Houston Ship Channel and stations in representative bays and tributaries. Additional water and sediment samples were collected from seven stations for focused evaluation of dioxins and furans. Fish, crab, water, and sediment samples were collected from one station within the preliminary Site perimeter, one station upstream of the Site, and one downstream of the Site.

Water (dissolved and particulate fractions), sediment, and edible tissues from fish and crabs were evaluated for levels of numerous contaminants, including metals, SVOCs and VOCs, pesticides, PCBs, and dioxins and furans. Observed contaminant levels were compared with standards, screening values, or other criteria to identify chemicals present at high concentrations. In addition, toxicity of water and sediment samples to invertebrate species was evaluated. Chemical analyses and toxicity tests were conducted according to standard methods using appropriate positive, negative, and/or reference controls.

In water, concentrations of most chemicals evaluated were not unacceptably high, and toxicity to invertebrates was observed in a small proportion of sediment and water samples. One exception to this generalization was the relatively high total mercury in particulate matter from water samples collected during wet weather conditions. Phthalates, chloroform, trichloroethane, and copper were also detected at relatively elevated levels. Several pesticides, including DDD, DDT, and lindane, were elevated in summer low-flow samples from a small proportion of stations. Water samples from two stations were toxic to mysid shrimp (*Mysidopsis bahia*) over a 7-day exposure period, as evidenced by decreased survival; these stations were not among those on or near the Site. Decreased survival was not observed for inland silversides (*Menidia beryllina*), although growth was reduced in water samples from two different stations. The study did not explore the causes of the observed effects.

Similarly, contaminants evaluated in sediment samples were generally not elevated, with some exceptions, notably tributyltin, which was considered elevated in all sediment samples. Dioxins and furans, expressed as TEQs, in sediment were highly variable and ranged from 0.57 to 409 ng/kg. The highest calculated sediment toxicity equivalents (TEQs) occurred in samples from stations in the Houston Ship Channel downstream of a wastewater treatment facility and an industrial outfall. Survival of an amphipod crustacean (*Ampelisca abdita*) over a 10-day exposure period was lower in sediment samples from most stations collected during summer low-flow conditions; authors concluded that this effect was likely a consequence of anoxia. Decreased survival was noted in sediment samples from three stations during winter low-flow conditions. Mysid (*Mysidopsis bahia*) survival was reduced in sediment samples collected during both summer and winter low-flow conditions relative to controls. The sediments collected from on the Site during winter low-flow conditions showed toxicity to mysids.

Arsenic was elevated in edible fish tissue from three stations within the main Houston Ship Channel, but not in edible crab tissue. Catfish from two stations had elevated levels of Aroclor 1260 and chrysene. Dioxins and furans were detected in fish and crab samples from several stations: calculated TEQs for blue catfish ranged from 0.02 to 2.31 ng/kg, for hardhead catfish ranged from 2.51 to 5.01 ng/kg, and for crab ranged from 0.14 to 5.54 ng/kg.

No fish or crab deformities definitively attributable to toxin exposure were noted upon macroscopic examination.

2.3.7.3 *Frank et al. (2001)*

Frank et al. (2001) evaluated concentrations of multiple persistent organic pollutants in waterbird eggs in the Galveston Bay area. Several chemicals considered persistent by the authors, including dioxins and furans and PCBs, had been detected in fish and other organisms in this area, prompting this analysis of their concentrations in birds and an evaluation of potential adverse effects on birds. In addition to several areas sampled within Galveston Bay, two reference areas were included for comparison of levels of chemicals in eggs and adverse health effects. Alexander Island was the sampling location closest to the Site.

Eggs were collected from three bird species: neotropic cormorants (n = 28 eggs from four sites; n = 18 eggs from two reference sites), black-crowned night herons (n = 9 eggs from one site), and great egrets (n = 7 eggs from one site). Eggs evaluated from the two reference areas were from cormorants only. The collected eggs were evaluated for concentrations of pesticides, dioxin-like and non dioxin-like PCBs, and dioxins and furans using GC/MS. Egg extracts were evaluated for aryl hydrocarbon receptor (AhR) activity relative to that of TCDD, using a bioassay with rat hepatoma cells expressing an AhR-luciferase construct. TEQs were calculated both by the sum of toxic equivalence factor (TEFs)-weighted congener concentrations for each individual chemical and also on the basis of relative AhR-activating activity and the two types of TEQ estimates were compared. However, the authors did not specify whether TEF for mammals or birds were used for the calculated TEQ. Eggs were also examined for developmental abnormalities.

Total PCB concentrations were significantly greater ($p < 0.05$) in cormorant eggs from the Alexander Island and Vingt-et-un test areas relative to control area cormorant eggs and were present at levels that may have an adverse effect on reproduction. In contrast, total PCBs in cormorant eggs from the Smith Point and Rollover Pass test areas and in heron and egret eggs from the Alexander Island test area were not significantly elevated relative to reference area egg values. PCB-153, PCB-138, PCB-180, and PCB-118 were the most common

congeners detected in eggs from all three species. Statistical evaluation to compare concentrations of individual congeners was not conducted.

DDE and hexachlorobenzene (HCB) were detected in eggs from all three species in the test areas and in cormorant eggs from the reference areas. HCB was significantly elevated in cormorant eggs from Alexander Island relative to either reference area. DDE was not significantly elevated in eggs from any species or test area relative to either reference area. HCB, DDE, and total PCBs were greater in cormorant eggs from Alexander Island relative to heron and egret eggs from the same area, which are attributed by the authors to differences in diet.

Dioxin and furan, non-*ortho*-PCB, and mono-*ortho*-PCB congener concentrations were evaluated in a subset of the originally collected eggs, consisting of a total of eight cormorant eggs from three test areas, one reference cormorant egg, three test heron eggs, and three test egret eggs. Extracts from these eggs were also evaluated for AhR-activating activity using the rat hepatoma cell luciferase assay. TCDD was detected in all eggs except for the reference cormorant egg; the range was 7 to 179 pg/g wet weight. Two additional dioxin congeners, PeCDD and HxCDD, were detected in one test heron egg at concentrations of 25 and 26 pg/g wet weight, respectively. TCDF was detected in all three test heron eggs but not in cormorant or egret eggs; TCDF concentrations ranged from 6 to 12 pg/g wet weight. TCDD concentrations observed in heron and cormorant eggs were below the concentration considered by the authors to be the threshold of adverse effects in birds. However, since there are marked species differences in susceptibility to TCDD, the potential impact of these TCDD concentrations is uncertain.

In general, non-*ortho*- and mono-*ortho* PCB congeners were present in test area eggs in much greater concentrations than TCDD (3 to 4 orders of magnitude difference). Of the non-*ortho* (i.e., dioxin-like) congeners, PCB-126 was present at the highest concentration in eggs from all three species. Instrumental TEQs calculated by congener concentration analysis were in general about 30 percent greater than those obtained through the rat hepatoma cell luciferase assay, suggesting that *in vitro* activities of tissue extracts may be less than predicted by calculation of potential AhR activity using TEFs. Calculated TEQs were significantly correlated with TEQ activity measured by the bioassay. Instrumental TEQs

from test area birds ranged from 136 to 452 pg/g compared to a TEQ of 67 pg/g for the single reference area cormorant egg. PCB-126 contributed the most to total calculated TEQs: PCB-126 contributed from 46 to 91 percent of the TEQ in eggs, while TCDD contributed 26 to 51 percent of calculated TEQs. The authors concluded that PCB-126 presents a greater threat to wildlife than TCDD.

2.3.7.4 *Dean et al. (2009)*

This study presents investigations of the relationship of dioxins and furans in water and sediment to concentrations in catfish and crab tissue using structural equation modeling (SEM) based on the assumptions of equilibrium partitioning theory (EqP). The data used were generated by the TCEQ TMDL program and are among those data summarized in Section 2.3.2. Samples of hardhead catfish (*Ariopsis felis* L.) fillet and blue crab (*Callinectes sapidus* Rathbun) edible tissue were collected at 45 locations throughout the Houston Ship Channel from 2002 to 2004 during spring, summer, and fall. Surface sediment (0 to 5 cm) grab samples and high volume water samples were also collected at the same sites, resulting in a total of 108 synoptic hardhead catfish, sediment, and water samples, and 155 synoptic samples of each medium with blue crab. All analyses in this study were performed using tissue and sediment (and/or water) samples uniquely paired by location and date. The authors discuss the uncertainties and limitations of this approach (pairing mobile organisms to point samples of sediment and water chemistry), recognizing that grab samples of sediment and water from fixed locations may not accurately reflect exposures of mobile organisms, which is likely variable in both space and time.

Bioaccumulation factors (BAFs) and biota-sediment accumulation factors (BSAFs) were calculated as the median of the ratios of lipid-normalized tissue to water and sediment concentrations, respectively. The authors acknowledge the weaknesses of this approach, particularly because dioxin and furan concentrations in tissue were found to be only weakly correlated to lipid levels. They also acknowledge that the use of lipid normalization may be inappropriate. The values of log BAFs for individual congeners varied from 4.41 to 7.03, while those for log BSAF were all negative (-3.19 to -0.41). Given these results, the authors propose that metabolism limits the bioaccumulation of furans in both hardhead catfish and blue crab.

Dean et al. (2009) used SEM as an alternative to BAFs and BSAFs to investigate potential drivers of dioxin and furan tissue loads in addition to water and sediment concentrations. Other parameters explored in the SEM analysis were sediment TOC, tissue lipid content, seasonality, air temperature, fish length, and weight. The results of SEM suggested that sediment chemistry contributed slightly more explanatory power than water to the overall fraction of variance of tissue concentrations explained by each model. The authors concluded that a large percentage (40 to 88 percent) of variation in bioaccumulation remains unexplained by the data and methods they used, and hypothesized that biotransformation may be the driving process governing concentrations of dioxins and furans in fish and crab tissue.

2.3.7.5 *Fish Consumption Advisories*

TDSHS routinely samples edible tissues of fish and crabs from several locations in Galveston Bay and the Houston Ship Channel vicinity. The agency has published several reports that provide both chemical data for edible fish and crab tissue, and an evaluation of human health risks, which provides the basis for their advisories. Related to these reports, three fish and shellfish consumption advisories have been issued by TDSHS that cover waters within the Site boundaries. Once issued, TDSHS advisories are periodically reevaluated based on new monitoring data. A chronological summary of the advisories, reevaluations, and associated risk characterization reports applicable to Site waters is provided in Table 2-14, and is summarized below.

The first advisory for this area, ADV-3 (TDH 1990), was issued in 1990 based on concerns over dioxins in catfish and blue crabs. This advisory was re-evaluated in subsequent years based on new monitoring data and continues to be in effect today. In addition, in 2001, ADV-3 was augmented by a new advisory, ADV-20 (TDH 2001b), also covering waters within the Site. ADV-20 addressed health concerns related to consumption of all species of finfish due to the presence of elevated concentrations of pesticides and PCBs. Both advisories recommend that adults eat no more than one 8-ounce meal each month from the advisory area and suggest that women of childbearing age and children not consume catfish or blue crabs from the advisory areas. In 2005, an additional advisory, ADV-28 (TDSHS 2005b), was issued for spotted seatrout from these waters due to concerns about PCBs,

pesticides, and dioxins. This advisory recommends that adults limit consumption of spotted seatrout from the advisory area to no more than one 8-ounce meal per month and that women who are nursing, pregnant, or may become pregnant, and children should not consume spotted seatrout from these waters.

2.3.7.6 Summary

Several reports providing Site-related data and interpretation in addition to the raw data available in the database are available and provide information useful to scoping the RI/FS. Key conclusions and information derived from these studies include the following:

- Sediments collected from within the impoundments were contaminated with dioxins and furans, and the fingerprint of the mixture was distinct from those in sediments collected from elsewhere in the Houston Ship Channel, including stations fairly nearby and downstream. ~~(HAS FINGERPRINTING BEEN DONE?) On the basis of fingerprinting and comparisons with dioxin and furan fingerprints at other stations, transport of the materials from the impoundments appears to have been limited thus far.~~ The sediments in the impoundments also contained relatively high TOC, which binds dioxins and furans, but the TOC is not sufficient to bind all the mass of the dioxin and furans in the sediments from the impoundments (Louchouart and Brinkmeyer 2009).
- Eggs of wading and diving piscivorous birds from the Galveston Bay area are contaminated with several industrial chemicals, including pesticides, PCBs, and dioxins and furans, to levels greater than those in eggs from reference areas. PCBs contribute the greatest fraction of dioxin-like toxicity in sampled bird eggs. Comparisons between calculated TEQs and those estimated using a rat hepatoma cell assay differ by 30 percent, indicating that TEQs calculated using TEFs may overestimate the actual AhR activating potential of the chemical extracts from the eggs (Frank et al. 2001).
- ~~Toxicity of water and sediments from throughout the Houston Ship Channel in the early 1990s was low, but was variable over time, and was greatest in summer low flow periods. Sediments and water collected near the Site were not the most contaminated, nor the most toxic in the study (ENSR and EHA 1995).~~
- Available data for sediment and water chemistry from the TMDL program, and the

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SEM used by the authors, can be used to explain some of the variation in bioaccumulation of dioxins and furans in edible fish and crab tissues, but much of the variation remains unexplained by environmental parameters suggesting that metabolic processes play an important role in determining tissue residues of fish and crabs. Simple congener-specific BAFs and BSAFs vary over several orders of magnitude (Dean et al. 2009).

- Elevated concentration of chemicals including pesticides, PCBs, and dioxins and furans in fish and crab tissues collected near the Site as part of the TDSHS consumption advisory program have resulted in consumption advisories in the area near the Site including an advisory to avoid consumption of crabs, due to dioxin and furan contamination that has been in place since 1990. Fish consumption advisories have also been in place and are driven by concentrations of PCBs in fish tissue, ~~with recognition that pesticides and dioxins and furans play a role in the fish consumption risks, but that that dioxins and furans are a secondary consideration in the fish tissue advisory~~ TDSHS (2005b).

2.4 Demographics and Human Site Use Information

As described in Section 2.2.3, current land use surrounding the Site includes mixed residential and industrial to the west of the Site and undeveloped or residential areas to the east and north of the Site. Immediately south of the Site is commercial/industrial land use; further south is the river. According to the U.S. Census Bureau,² the estimated population of Harris County was 3,984,349 people in 2008, with 8.8 percent of the population under 5 years of age, 28.7 percent under age 18, and 7.9 percent over 65 years old. Of the population age 5 years and older, an estimated 47.8 percent were living in the same house in 1995 and in 2000. A summary of local demographics is provided in this section.

TDSHS reports that the San Jacinto River along with nearby Upper Galveston Bay, Tabbs Bay, and the San Jacinto State Park have “many points of public access and support both recreational and subsistence fishing activities” (TDSHS 2005a). However, published information on the intensity and types of recreational activities as well as fish and shellfish harvesting activities within the immediate vicinity of the Site is limited, with only data

² <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48/48201.html>

consisting of general creel surveys for the greater Houston area by the Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife. A summary of available information on these and other Site uses is discussed below.

2.4.1 Demographics

Based on the 2007 census estimate, the City of Houston is the fourth largest city in the United States (USCB 2007). In 2009, the City of Houston Planning and Development Department estimated that Houston had a population of 2.2 million (CHPDD 2010). According to the 2000 census, the racial makeup of the city was a mixture of Caucasian, Hispanic, African American, and Asian. The city has the third-largest Hispanic and Vietnamese American populations in the United States (CHPDD 2009; Carter 2004). Houston has the fourth highest foreign born population in the United States (CHPDD 2009) at 28 percent. In nine years (i.e., from 2000 to 2009), the Hispanic population in Houston increased from 37 to 42 percent (CHPDD 2009). The Hispanic population in Houston is increasing as more immigrants from Latin American countries look for work in the area. It is estimated that about 400,000 immigrants reside in the Houston area illegally (Hegstrom 2006).

In 2007, the median household income in Houston was approximately \$40,000 per year, which was below the national median household income level in the United States (\$50,000) (USCB 2007). Approximately 22 percent of individuals and 18 percent of families living in Houston are living below the poverty line (USCB 2007). In addition, 33 percent of people that are 16 years and older living in Houston are unemployed (CHPDD 2009).

The Site is located in Channelview, a suburb of Houston (TSHA 1999). According to the 2006 census (USCB 2006), the population of Channelview is approximately 40,000; this represents an increase of 26 percent in the population over a 6-year period. The racial makeup of Channelview is very similar to that of Houston; however, the percentage of Hispanics in Channelview is greater (approximately 54 percent). The median household income in Channelview is slightly higher than Houston (i.e., \$43,000 per year) and fewer individuals and families in Channelview are living below the poverty line (approximately 14 percent and 12 percent, respectively).

2.4.2 Harvesting Shellfish and Fish

Throughout Galveston Bay, the commercial and recreational fishing industries are substantial. Within the Site boundaries, fishing is known to occur, but the amount and frequency of fishing has not been determined.

Consumption of molluscan shellfish (clams, mussels, and oysters) taken from public fresh waters is prohibited by TDSHS. Within public salt waters, these shellfish may be taken only from waters approved by TDSHS. TDSHS shellfish harvest maps³ designate approved or conditionally approved harvest areas. Waters within the Site boundaries are not included on these maps (TPWD 2009).

Despite current fish and crab consumption advisories (Section 2.3.7.5), fishing activity within the waters of the Site have been observed and fishers in this area are reported to collect whatever they catch (Beauchamp 2010, pers. comm.). Specifically, along the northeast side of the tip of the impoundment area, fishing is reported to be popular and people have been observed to wade out in the water on the east side, fishing and using crab cages in this area. Fishing has also been observed to occur under the I-10 Bridge, especially during warmer weather due to the shade, as well as to the south. Constraints on accessibility to the industrial area south of I-10 and to Hog Island to the south (where land consists largely of submerged sand bars) limits fishing activity in these areas (Beauchamp 2010, pers. comm.). Other points of fishing access within the Site include RV trailer parks on the east side of the river north of I-10 with access to the river and a public access area with a boat ramp at Meadowbrook Park west of the Site boundary (Beauchamp 2010, pers. comm.).

2.4.3 Other Recreational Activities

Although the lands within the Site are private, points of access available to the public occur along and within the Site boundaries and allow for a wide variety of recreational activities at the Site including picnicking, swimming, nature walks, bird watching, wading, fishing, boating, and water sports. Shoreline use and wading with the Site has been observed

³ <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/seafood/classification.shtm#maps>

(Beauchamp 2010, pers. comm.). In the area to the south of the bridge, on the west side of the river, children and adults have been reported playing along the shoreline and wading in the water, as well as fishing.

2.4.4 Potable Use of Surface Water from the Site

There are no surface water intakes within 15 miles downstream of the impoundments (TCEQ 2006).

2.5 Ecological Resources

The Site is located in a low-gradient, tidally influenced area. Open channel, sandy shorelines, and estuarine and marine fringing wetlands are among the habitats in the lower San Jacinto River that provide feeding and nesting grounds for a variety of fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals. The habitats found at the Site and biota that could be associated with the Site is discussed in this section. Additional details are provided in Appendix B and Attachment B1.

2.5.1 Habitats

Wildlife habitats on the northern portion of the Site include shallow and deep estuarine waters, and shoreline areas occupied by estuarine riparian vegetation. A sandy intertidal zone is present along the shoreline throughout much of the Site (Figure 2-14). Minimal habitat is present in the upland terrestrial area of the Site west of the impoundments, as sand sorting activities created a denuded upland area with a covering of crushed cement and sand. The sandy shoreline of this area is littered with riprap, other metal debris and piles of cement fragments. Estuarine riparian vegetation lines the upland area that runs parallel to I-10. To the west of the central berm within the impounded area, the area is currently occupied by late successional stage vegetation, and to the east the historically impounded area is consistently submerged even at low tide.

Surface waters in the vicinity of the Site are low in salinity (1 to 5 ppt; Clark et al. 1999), and the in-water portion of the Site is primarily unvegetated with a deep (20 to 30 foot) central channel and shallow (3 feet or less) sides (NOAA 1995, Clark et al. 1999). Sediments are

characterized by low organic matter content (0.2 to 3 percent in sediments sampled in the river channel adjacent to the impoundments by the TMDL study [University of Houston and Parsons 2006]) and high sand content (22 to 42 percent sand in a sediment sample collected adjacent to the Site [ENSR and EHA 1995]).

The tidal portions of the San Jacinto River and Galveston Bay provide rearing, spawning, and adult habitat for marine and estuarine fish and invertebrate species including blue crab, drum, flounder, spot, spotted sea trout, and shrimp (Gardiner et al. 2008, Usenko et al. 2009). An estimated 34 acres of estuarine and marine wetlands are found within the Site perimeter. Throughout the broader area there are approximately 55 additional acres of freshwater, estuarine, and marine wetlands (Figure 2-14).

2.5.2 Benthic Macroinvertebrates

Species making up the benthic macroinvertebrate community spend all or most of their life cycles living in or on the sediment, often in highly localized areas. In addition, these organisms are prey for a variety of benthivorous fish and wildlife species. Benthic macroinvertebrates known to occur in the vicinity of the Site include crabs, shrimp, oysters, and clams (Broach 2010, GBIC 2010); blue crabs have been collected from the river channel adjacent to the impoundments (University of Houston and Parsons 2006). In addition, smaller species adapted to the low-salinity conditions, such as euryhaline polychaetes, oligochaetes, and amphipods, may be expected in the vicinity of the Site.

2.5.3 Fish

The fish community at the Site includes a variety of euryhaline species with various feeding strategies, including omnivores, invertivores, and piscivores. Fish species that have been listed in association with or collected from the tidal portion of the lower San Jacinto River include hardhead and blue catfish, drum, spotted sea trout, and flounder (Osborn et al. 1992, University of Houston and Parsons 2006, Gardiner et al. 2008). A list of fish species that have been collected in the vicinity of the Site or that could be expected at the Site given their distribution and habitat preferences is provided in Attachment B1 to the SLERA (Appendix B).

2.5.4 Reptiles and Amphibians

Reptiles that may be found at the Site include alligators, snakes, and turtles (Attachment B1 of Appendix B). Snapping turtles, sliders, softshells, and terrapins are among the turtle species that have been described as associated with the Trinity River National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS 2009), which is located on the other major tributary to Galveston Bay, to the northeast of the San Jacinto River. None of the amphibians that are potentially present in the region are tolerant of brackish or saline waters, with the possible exception of the southern leopard frog, so amphibians are not expected to be found at the Site.

2.5.5 Birds

A wide variety of birds, including raptors, herons, rails, pelicans, gulls, ducks, and sandpipers, use the types of habitats that are present in the vicinity of the Site (Attachment B1 to Appendix B). Dabbling ducks including gadwall and teal may winter in the vicinity of the Site. Sandpipers, egrets, and herons are wading birds that forage along shallow intertidal areas for benthic infauna, small fish, and crustaceans. Piscivores foraging in the open waters of the river include cormorants, osprey, and pelicans. Omnivores including gulls and ducks may forage at the river's edge, as well as in the water column and in the shallow benthos.

2.5.6 Mammals

The number of mammalian species that feed on aquatic prey that may potentially occur within the Site is limited. Nutria and muskrat may be expected in the vicinity in wetland areas with emergent vegetation and otter may use or move through the area while foraging for prey. Marsh rice rats may use riparian and aquatic habitats. Although mink may be present in other parts of the Galveston Bay system, the type of habitat characterizing the Site is not considered appropriate for mink. Mink prefer wetland habitats with abundant cover such as shrubby or dense vegetation and well-developed riparian zones, prefer small streams to large, broad rivers, and avoid exposed or open areas of the type that characterize the shorelines of the Site (Allen 1984). Additional mammal species, including skunk, opossum and raccoon, may use riparian areas adjacent to the river for foraging and corridors for moving across territories (Attachment B1 to Appendix B).

2.6 Cultural Resources

This section provides a description of the Site's cultural resource features and a synopsis of Site History. The USEPA is required to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800 as part of the RI/FS activities and eventual Site Remediation strategy. This section assists the USEPA in compliance by providing a synopsis of whether National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible historic properties are present in the preliminary areas of concern.

The preliminary areas of concern include all areas that could be directly and indirectly affected by remedial actions that may be required for the Site (36 CFR 800.16[d]). It is assumed that the RI/FS activities and Site remediation will not involve demolition or modification of existing buildings, bridges, or other structures. Therefore, it is not likely that those activities will affect the built environment, and the preliminary area of concern will be restricted to ground disturbance that could potentially affect archaeological deposits.

2.6.1 Historical Context

The archaeology of coastal Texas is not as well known as it is in other parts of the state. According to Ricklis (2004), "the poor understanding of areal chronology is matched by a general lack of insight into synchronic patterns of prehistoric resource use and settlement patterns." In general, though, the earliest occupation is thought to be Paleoindian. The Paleoindian period dates from around 12,000 Before Present (B.P.) to 8,000 B.P., though no dated sites are found in the coastal region (Ricklis 2004). The subsequent Archaic period lasted from 8,000 B.P. to 1,200 B.P. is characterized by adaptation to a drier climate, increase in the diversity of projectile points, and widespread trade networks. The Late Prehistoric period follows the archaic, and is "in large part, if not entirely, the archaeological correlate of the ethnically and linguistically distinct Karankawa groups" (Ricklis 2004).

In the historic era, the San Jacinto River area was the traditional homeland of Capoque or Cocos band of the Karankawa Indians, a group of at least 400 people (Himmel 1999). The Karankawa were nomadic people who hunted, fished and gathered and performed a rich ceremonial cycle. They traveled in dugout canoes between temporary campsites, made pottery, baskets, and red cedar bows; and lived in shelters made of willow poles and rush

mats (Lipscomb 2002). The Karankawa are now extinct as a tribal group. After decades of conflict with Euroamerican settlers, the last remaining group of Karankawas was annihilated in 1858 (Lipscomb 2002).

Although Spain claimed the area that is now Harris County in 1528, few Euroamericans visited the San Jacinto River area until the early 1700s when French traders from the New Orleans area headed west (Henson 2002, Jackson 2002). A 1718 map by Guillaume Delisle shows the San Jacinto area labeled “Wild and Cannibalistic Indians” (Figure 2-15). The San Jacinto River was “a zone of perennial dispute between rival Spanish and French colonial empires,” and the Spanish extensively explored the area in the mid 1700s (Jackson 2002). For the next hundred years, settlements were sparse, and mostly related to military concern, due at least in part to the difficulty of travel along shallow rivers and marshy uplands (Himmel 1999). The nearest settlement to the project area was the Spanish fort El Orcoquisac, about 20 miles east on the Trinity River (Ladd 2002).

In 1821 “American Indian groups occupied all of Texas” (Himmel 1999). One year later, a group of American settlers arrived in the San Jacinto area, and over the next ten years the Euroamerican settlement increased while the Native American population declined (Henson 2002). The mostly American settlers in Texas soon came into conflict with the Mexican government, leading to the Texas Revolution.

The Revolution’s Battle of San Jacinto took place approximately three miles south-southwest of the impoundments on April 21, 1836, and was “the deciding moment in the Texas Revolution” (Moore 2004). About six weeks earlier, a Texan force had been defeated at the Alamo by Mexican soldiers under General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna (Nofi 1992). Santa Anna’s soldiers pursued Texan soldiers under the command of General Sam Houston, and the two armies met just south of where Buffalo Bayou enters the San Jacinto River, on a farm owned by a widow (Henson 2002). The Texas army overcame the Mexicans in under 20 minutes, ultimately killing as many as 900 Mexican soldiers (Moore 2004). Although no part of the battle took place at or near the impoundments, Houston’s soldiers may have transited the area as they crossed at Lynch’s Ferry at the present town of Lynchburg on the east bank of the river south of I-10 (Moore 2004). General Santa Anna retreated from Texas in 1837, and Mexico recognized Texan independence in 1848 (Griswold del Castillo 1990).

Harris County recovered from the revolution slowly. By 1853 it had a steam mill and was the terminus for the Buffalo Bayou, Brazos, and Colorado Railway, which crossed the county to Stafford's Point to facilitate the shipment of cotton and sugar. Five other railroads followed before the Civil War (Henson 2002). Settlers before the Civil War arrived mostly from the southeastern United States, many bringing African-American slaves while settlers after the Civil War included many Midwesterners (Henson 2002).

The area around the San Jacinto River was primarily rural and agricultural for nearly another century. An aerial photo from 1944 (Figure 2-16) shows the river meandering past a small rural settlement on the east bank, with a state highway crossing near Lynch's Ferry. The new I-10 Bridge is visible in a 1957 aerial photo (Figure 2-17) and a 1967 topographic map documents increasing population density (Figure 2-18).

2.6.2 Previous Research

There are no recorded archaeological sites in the preliminary area of concern, and no part of the preliminary area of concern has been previously archaeologically surveyed. Within a mile of the preliminary areas of concern, five sites are recorded (Table 2-15). Descriptions are from the Texas Historical Commission TARL Site Forms.

Table 2-15

Recorded Archaeological Sites

Site Number	Description	Distance from Impoundments
41HR15	"Earthen mound and lithic scatter" on "old river terrace."	0.9 miles (1.5 km)
41HR27	San Jacinto Site 1. Apparently a precontact site. Currently entirely submerged.	1.0 miles (1.6 km)
41HR28	Precontact shell midden. Currently entirely submerged.	1500 feet (450 m)
41HR407	Historic archaeological site, dates to mid-19th century. Homesite and sawmill, possible slave quarters.	1.0 miles (1.6 km)
41HR724	Scattered redeposited shell, likely not in situ. Currently entirely submerged.	2000 feet (630 m)

Table 2-16
Archaeological Surveys

Author	Date	Title	Sites visited within 1 mile of Impoundments
Hudson, Kay G.	1991	Archaeological Survey, Houston International Terminal, San Jacinto River, Harris County, Texas.	41HR28
McClure, W. and Leland W. Patterson	1975	Prehistoric Occupation of White Oak Bayou Watershed.	41HR15
Moore, Roger G. and Robert Travis	1994	Cultural Resources Investigations and Coordination for the San Jacinto Oil Spill Incident, Harris County, Texas	None
Carlson, Shawn Bonath	1998	Archaeological Investigations at the David G. Burnet Park (41HR407), Harris County, Texas	41HR407

The three in situ pre-contact sites (41HR15, 41HR27, and 41HR28) and the historic site (41HR407) all clearly represent occupations of the riverbank immediately adjacent to the river prior to historic and modern subsidence. Given this settlement pattern, the preliminary area of concern would have had a high probability for archaeological resources at or near the original ground surface. Industrial activities at the Site and the associated subsidence and erosion, have reduced the archaeological potential. Given the deltaic depositional environment, deeply buried sites may be present. However, meandering and repeated flooding in the pre-contact era may have also eroded such sites in the past.

2.6.3 Recommendations

No NRHP-eligible properties are documented in the area of concern. Because of the extensive disturbance to the Site and minimal ground disturbance that will likely occur for the project, it is not likely that NRHP-eligible historic properties will be affected by RI/FS or eventual Site remediation activities. A final determination on the potential effect of Site remediation activities on NRHP-eligible historic properties may be required as part of the Site Feasibility Study after potential Site remediation and management strategies are better understood.

3 ASSESSMENT OF DATA QUALITY AND USABILITY

Data quality reviews were performed for compiled historical sediment chemistry, water chemistry, and tissue chemistry data. The reviews were performed prior to entering the historical data into the project database. The purpose of this review was to fully evaluate each data set and categorize the quality of the data in the database, ensuring that these data are used for appropriate purposes throughout the RI/FS process. Data quality categories are defined as follows:

- Category 1 data are of known quality and are considered to be acceptable for use in decision making for the Site. There is sufficient information on these data sets to confidently verify that the data, along with associated data qualifiers, accurately represent chemical concentrations present at the time of sampling.
- Category 2 data are of generally unknown or suspect quality. The QA/QC information shows that data quality is poor or suspect, or essential QA/QC data (e.g., surrogate recoveries, matrix spike/matrix spike duplicates) are either incomplete or do not exist.

This evaluation focused on individual analyte groups within each survey when possible. Thus a specific survey may contain all Category 1 data, all Category 2 data, or a combination of Category 1 and 2 data. In addition, data that received a Stage 1, 2A, 2B, 3, or 4 level of validation (as defined in Table 3-1) were flagged as such, providing a combined data quality category (e.g., Category 1 Stage 2B).

3.1 Chemical Data Review Criteria

Criteria for placing data sets into categories were developed during the compilation of existing information to identify basic data qualities, not to limit data to specific program uses. Chemical data quality was assessed by evaluating the following factors:

- Traceability
- Comparability
- Sample integrity
- Potential measurement bias (i.e. accuracy, precision)

All of these factors were known or supported by existing QA/QC information (e.g. analytical methods, chain-of-custody, sample holding time, method blanks, matrix spike/matrix spike duplicates, laboratory control samples, replicates, surrogates) for Category 1 data. If supporting documentation for each factor was not available or was not reinforced by the availability of other high quality QA/QC information, data were assigned a Category 2 designation. If the acceptance criteria for any of the above factors were not satisfied for either the entire data set or a specific analyte group, data for that data set or group were generally qualified and were determined to have limited usefulness (e.g., appropriate for limited tasks such as determination of COPCs). The chemical data were reviewed by analyte group (e.g., metals, dioxins and furans, PCBs). As a result, a data set may contain all Category 1 data, all Category 2 data, or both Category 1 and Category 2.

3.2 Data Quality Assessment Results

Data quality reviews were completed for all historical data incorporated into the San Jacinto database. Data quality assessment results are summarized in Table 3-2, with details provided below.

3.2.1 Soil

There are currently no chemistry data for soils collected from the Site.

3.2.2 Sediment

Data quality reviews were completed for ten data sets, and results are provided in Appendix D, Attachment D1. Two of the ten sediment surveys received a Category 1 designation, with the remaining surveys receiving a Category 2 designation. In general, insufficient QA/QC documentation was available for the eight sediment chemistry data sets to receive a Category 1 designation.

3.2.3 Groundwater

There are currently no chemistry data for groundwater collected from the Site.

3.2.4 Surface Water

Data quality reviews were completed for two data sets, and results are provided in Appendix D, Attachment D2. One data set was assigned to Category 2, and the other data set was classified as Category 1. As for most of the sediment data, insufficient QA/QC documentation was available for the surface water chemistry data set classified as Category 2.

3.2.5 Air

There are currently no chemistry data for air collected from the Site. However, data quality review was completed for a TMDL study conducted within the Houston Ship Channel region and results are provided in Appendix D, Attachment D3. All air quality data associated with this TMDL study were assigned to Category 2. In general, insufficient QA/QC documentation was available for the air chemistry data set.

3.2.6 Biological Tissue

Data quality reviews were completed for two data sets, and results are provided in Appendix D, Attachment D4. All tissue data sets were assigned to Category 2. In general, insufficient QA/QC documentation was available for the tissue chemistry data sets.

3.3 Database Entry Quality Assurance

After the data quality assessment was completed and data were incorporated into the database, a standard database quality assurance review was performed in which 100 percent of the results from 10 percent of the samples entered into the database were compared to the source files and reports. If errors were discovered for a given subset of the data (e.g., analyte group), that subset was then subjected to a 100 percent review.

Significant errors were discovered in the dioxin data reported in the SSI Report (TCEQ and USEPA 2006). During the database quality assurance review, it was discovered that the dioxin concentrations reported in the report did not match the dioxin concentrations provided in the database received from USEPA. It was determined through personal communication with TCEQ (Strahl 2010, pers. comm.) that several dioxin concentrations in the hard copy of the report had been misstated. In addition, several discrepancies between

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the data validation report and the database provided by the USEPA were discovered for metals data reported as non-detects. After careful review, the database results for the metals data in question were superseded by the results provided in the data validation report.

4 CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

Understanding the major physical and chemical processes that control the distribution and concentrations of COPCs at the Site is gained through the development and refinement (based on the iterative evaluation of Site-specific information) of a CSM. A CSM for a contaminated Site provides a succinct depiction of the sources of contaminants, the physical-chemical processes that control chemical transport and fate over time and space, and the exposure pathways that potentially lead to exposure and adverse effects to ecological and human receptors. CSMs are a key component of the RI/FS process because they illustrate the links between Site investigation data and the assessment of risk (ASTM 1995). CSMs also establish a context for evaluating potential Site-associated sources and risk versus non Site-associated sources and risk.

Figure 4-1 is a general CSM pathway diagram for the Site showing the major sources, release mechanisms/transport pathways, exposure media, and potential human and ecological receptors of concern. This CSM is focused on the characteristics of the primary COPCs and indicator chemical group at the Site; dioxins and furans. General chemical characteristics of the other primary COPCs identified for the Site (several metals and bis-2(ethylhexyl) phthalate) are presented in Appendix E.⁴

This section is divided into three sub-sections. The physical and chemical elements of the CSM are described in Section 4.1, which is divided into four parts. Section 4.1.1 provides an overview of dioxin and furan chemical properties and behavior in the environment. Section 4.1.2 describes how the cumulative toxicity of exposure to combinations of several dioxin and furan congeners together is addressed for birds, mammals and fish. Section 4.1.3 details the dioxin and furan sources, release mechanisms, and transport processes associated with the Site, and Section 4.1.4 discusses regional and global dioxin and furan sources, release mechanisms, and transport processes. Sections 4.2 and 4.3 then discuss potential receptors of concern and exposure pathways for human and ecological receptors, respectively.

⁴ Secondary COPCs will be addressed in revised project CSM descriptions if it is determined that they need to be evaluated in the baseline risk assessments.

4.1 Dioxin and Furan Chemistry, Sources, Release Mechanisms, and Transport Pathways

Following an overview of general dioxin and furan chemical behavior in the environment and the means to evaluate dioxin and furan exposure and toxicity, this section details the current understanding of the sources, release mechanisms, and transport and fate processes at the Site. Figure 4-2 illustrates some of the major physical and chemical fate and transport processes discussed below.

4.1.1 Dioxin and Furan Chemical Properties and Behavior in the Environment

Dioxins and furans are a family of polychlorinated organic chemicals with similar chemical structures. They are characterized by extremely low vapor pressures, high octanol-water and organic carbon partitioning coefficients (K_{ow} and K_{oc} , respectively), and extremely low water solubilities. These factors indicate a strong affinity for sediments, particularly sediments with high organic content, and for lipids within biological tissue. Although some dioxins deposited on or near the water surface will be broken down by sunlight, and a very small portion will evaporate to air, the vast majority will sorb strongly to particulate matter, including organic matter, and eventually settle to the sediment bed, where they will be subject to sediment transport processes. After they are sorbed to particulate matter or bound in the sediment organic phase, they exhibit little potential for leaching or volatilization. They are highly stable in abiotic environmental media, with persistence typically measured in decades. An environmentally significant transformation process for dioxin congeners is believed to be photodegradation of chemicals not bound to particles in the gaseous phase or at the soil-air or water-air interface (USEPA 1994).

Chemical degradation of dioxins and furans through reductive chlorination can also occur. Recent research in the San Jacinto estuary found widespread occurrence of known dioxin-degrading bacteria, *Dehalococcoides* spp., in sediments throughout the Houston Ship Channel and Galveston Bay (Louchouart and Brinkmeyer 2009). These bacteria use polychlorinated compounds as electron acceptors in the anaerobic process of dehalorespiration (Bunge et al. 2003, Holliger et al. 1999, Adrian et al. 2000). Anaerobic, sulfate-reducing conditions and relatively high bulk organic carbon levels appear to be needed for enhanced microbial dioxin degradation (Fu et al. 2001). Louchouart and

Brinkmeyer (2009) reported that anaerobic, sulfate-reducing conditions are present at and below 10 cm in all Houston Ship Channel and Galveston Bay sediments sampled.

Nationally, sediments are considered to be a sink for dioxins (USEPA 2000a). Dioxins entering surface waters partition rapidly to particulates, and preferentially to the organic carbon fractions in suspended solids, and are then transported and/or deposited with bedded sediments. Black carbon (carbon-rich soots and soot-like material) is believed to offer more binding Sites for organic materials but its relative abundance and composition is highly variable; it generally comprises less than 10 percent of the TOC pool in aquatic sediments (Koelmans et al. 2006). The presence of strong sorbing phases such as black carbon and other carbon matrices limit mobility and bioavailability of dioxins and furans and other organic compounds (e.g., PAHs). Koelmans et al. (2006) report that black carbon reduced uptake in organisms by up to two orders of magnitude.

The concentrations of freely dissolved concentrations of contaminants in surface waters and in the sediment biologically active zone, rather than bulk sediment concentrations, determine ecological effects and biological uptake. Contaminants in the near-surface, biologically active and/or physically mixed zone may move between solid and aqueous phases and be remobilized from the sediment bed by sediment resuspension and porewater - surface water exchange. Once in the water column, upstream or downstream contaminant transport can occur. Direct biological uptake can also occur from surface and suspended sediments, porewater and surface water. Partitioning between suspended solids and surface and porewater depends on the relative chemical concentrations, organic carbon levels and composition, and the dissolved surface water fraction, as well as reaction kinetics and the partitioning behavior of individual dioxin congeners. These factors are Site- and often sample-specific in the environment. For samples collected from the waste impoundments and the Houston Ship Channel, Louchouart and Brinkmeyer (2009) modeled porewater concentrations considering both TOC (two-phase model) and amorphous organic carbon and black carbon as separate sorbents (three-phase model). They found that the two-phase model was more conservative in predicting porewater concentrations (i.e., suggesting the two-phase model overestimates porewater concentrations). This effect was greatest at lower dioxin levels. They also note that for samples with very high dioxin levels (e.g., those from the waste impoundments), the sorption capacity of the sediments is exceeded, resulting in

very high estimates of dissolved dioxins and furans (greater than 1 pg/L), whereas in most areas, the sediment sorption capacity is estimated to result in dissolved fractions less than 0.1 pg/L.

Tetrachlorinated dioxin and furan congeners may bioaccumulate in aquatic food webs and associated bird and mammal species (ATSDR 1998); more recent literature confirms that other congeners have limited potential to bioaccumulate (USEPA 2008). The principal route of exposure is through the ingestion of contaminated food, as opposed to respiration across gill surfaces for fish or aquatic invertebrates. However, dioxins have been detected in waters, making them potentially available for biological uptake, even at very low concentrations. Certain benthic organisms accumulate dioxins from water at the water–sediment interface and through intake of phytoplankton, zooplankton, and suspended particulate materials that may contain higher concentrations of these chemicals than the surrounding water. Additional discussion of exposure routes and pathways for human and ecological receptors is provided in Section 4.2 and 4.3.

Finally, the bioavailability of dioxins may also be dependent on rates of sediment resuspension and remobilization (Wenning et al. 2004), which will be evaluated as part of the fate and transport evaluation noted below (Section 6.1.4).

4.1.2 Dioxin and Furan Toxicity

Dioxins and furans (polychlorinated dibenzo-*p*-dioxins and polychlorinated dibenzofurans) are two groups of structurally similar, tricyclic, almost planar, organic compounds that exhibit similar physical and chemical properties. There are 75 dioxins and 135 furans called *congeners*, which are differentiated by the number and position of chlorine atoms in each congener. Many animal studies have established that there is a distinct difference in the toxic effects among dioxin and furan congeners and that 2,3,7,8-TCDD is the most toxic of the congeners to mammals (USEPA 2000a) and is considered the most toxic to birds and fish as well. Seventeen of the dioxin and furan congeners (seven dioxins, ten furans) exhibit what is termed “dioxin-like” toxicity. These 17 congeners have chlorine atoms present in the 2,3,7, and 8 positions on the ring structure of the molecule and are more toxic than other

congeners with fewer chlorine atoms or with chlorine atoms in different positions on the ring structure.

The magnitude of toxicity of each of the 17 dioxin and furan congeners with dioxin-like toxicity are related to the toxicity of 2,3,7,8-TCDD by toxicity equivalency factors TEF. The magnitude of toxicity of each of these 17 dioxin and furan congeners can be related to the toxicity of 2,3,7,8-TCDD using a congener-specific TEF. The concentration of each congener is converted to equivalent concentrations of 2,3,7,8-TCDD by multiplication with its TEF, and all the toxicity equivalents (TEQs) for individual congeners (the product of each congener and its TEF) are added to compute the total toxic equivalency of the mixture to 2,3,7,8-TCDD. The resulting total TEQ concentration provides the metric of exposure to “dioxin-like” compounds. Certain PCB congeners exhibit an ability to bind to the same biochemical receptors as the most toxic of the dioxin and furan congeners, and their toxicity is considered to be additive with dioxin and furan toxicity. These “dioxin-like” PCBs also have TEF values for birds, mammals and fish. TEFs for mammals developed by the World Health Organization (Van den Berg et al. 2006) and for fish and birds (Van den Berg et al. 1998) will be used in this risk assessment to estimate the cumulative toxicity of the congeners exhibiting dioxin-like toxicity (Table 4-1).

The mammalian TEFs in Table 4-1 have been recommended for use in human health risk assessments by USEPA (2009). Dioxin and furan congeners without chlorine atoms in the 2, 3, 7, and 8 positions are assigned a TEF of zero and cannot be evaluated using TEQ methodology because they lack a common mechanism of toxicity.

4.1.3 Site-Related Dioxin and Furan Sources

The impoundments at the Site received pulp mill wastes in the mid-1960s and are presumed to be the major source of COPCs at the Site. Major physical changes that resulted in the exposure of the wastes deposited within the impoundments to surface waters and the distribution of contaminated material into nearby surface sediments. Land subsidence resulting from regional groundwater withdrawal in the 1960s and 1970s contributed to the sinking of the impoundments. As a result of this event, contaminated material was distributed and became distributed and potentially accessible to ecological receptors and to

people at the Site. Material from the berm and from within the impoundment was subject to mobilization and redistributed by erosion resulting from tidal and river currents. Dredging activities in the area may have affected the Site. Mobilization of materials by dredging may have released sediment-associated contaminants to the water column that would have settled to the bottom. Determining the spatial extent of sediment contaminants from the impoundments is one issue that will be addressed in the RI/FS.

Human and ecological receptor contact with contaminated sediments currently exposed within the boundary of the impoundments is also potentially ongoing. A TCRA designed to stabilize the waste material in the impoundments, restrict public access, and minimize the continuing release of wastes to the Site will take place in 2010. The physical/chemical elements of this CSM presume the successful implementation of the TCRA and CSM focuses on the fate and transport of contaminants released to the Site from the impoundments prior to the TCRA.

Given the hydrophobic nature of dioxins and furans and their affinity to be associated with sediment particles, qualitative and quantitative descriptions of hydrodynamics and sediment transport are very important because these physical processes provide the foundation for understanding chemical fate and transport processes in the Site. A Technical Memorandum on Chemical Fate and Transport is being developed that will address the physical modeling and data requirements (Sections 6 and 8). The results of this effort will greatly inform the refinement of the physical CSM for the Site.

At present, the existing sediment dioxin and furan from the area of the Site as well the physical setting of the impoundments within the San Jacinto River can be used to describe a preliminary physical CSM. First, the impoundments were constructed on the inside bend of a natural river oxbow, in an area historically consisting of marshlands (e.g. Figure 2-1). This area was likely a zone of sediment accretion rather than erosion with hydrodynamic energy being directed through the main river channel in the far eastern portion of the Site (i.e., along the outside bend of the oxbow). **Second, although there are significant spatial nature and extent data gaps to be filled as part of the RI/FS, analysis of existing data shows a steep decrease in sediment dioxin concentrations beyond approximately 500 feet from the waste impoundments (see Figure 4-3) suggesting limited far field transport of impoundment**

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~~materials.~~ Finally, Louchouart and Brinkmeyer (2009) reported the results of a fingerprinting analysis of dioxins and furans located in the impoundments, their immediate vicinity, and further afield in the San Jacinto River and the Houston Ship Channel. They graphically presented ratios of TCDD/OCDD versus TCDF/OCDF for each sample to show differences in the characteristics of dioxin mixtures among sediment samples, and thereby to address source inputs to the Houston Ship Channel and vicinity. They presented data for one sample to show that chlorinated pulp and paper sludges are enriched in tetrachlorinated congeners with respect to the octachlorinated congeners, and their analysis indicates that sediments from the waste impoundments show the pulp waste fingerprint.

~~(Verify) However, only two other stations from their study, both close to and west/northwest of the impoundments exhibit ratios that suggest any pulp sludge influence. The tetra- to octachlorinated ratios of a sample immediately south of the I-10 Bridge as well samples from the Houston Ship Channel are typical of other industrial processes and atmospheric particulate matter (i.e., these samples are relatively highly enriched in octachlorinated dioxins and furans) (Wenning et al. 1992, Bright et al. 1999, Baker and Hites 2000). This dioxin compositional analysis further suggests that contaminated sediments from the impoundments have not been redistributed widely in the San Jacinto River/estuary system.~~

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4.1.4 Global and Regional Dioxin and Furan Sources, Release Mechanisms, and Transport Pathways

Dioxins have never been purposely manufactured. They are anthropogenically and naturally produced through combustion, bleached paper production, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) production, ink/dye production, metal smelting, or as trace impurities or incidental by-products in chlorophenols, chlorinated herbicides, and commercial Aroclor (PCB) mixtures (ATSDR 1998). Examples of combustion and incineration that may lead to the formation of dioxins include waste (hazardous, medical) incinerators, cement kilns, boilers and industrial furnaces, vehicle emissions, fossil fuel power plants (e.g., coal), and backyard burning (e.g., refuse piles, burn barrels). Dioxins are naturally produced from forest fires, volcanic eruptions, and sedimentary deposits. ~~Currently the largest source of dioxins to the environment is from combustion (USEPA 2006a). Absent a local source, the primary source of dioxins and furans in environmental media is generally atmospheric deposition, which has been show to be a factor in this Region (Section 2.3.5). When released into the air, some~~

~~dioxins may be transported long distances, even around the globe. In the atmosphere, it has been estimated that 20 to 60 percent of 2,3,7,8 TCDD in the air is in the vapor phase. Sunlight and atmospheric chemicals break down a very small portion of the dioxins, but most will be deposited on land or water (ATSDR 1998) and ultimately be transported downgradient.~~

~~Given the long term generation of dioxins as manufacturing by products around the world, atmospheric transport, and the general recalcitrance of the molecules, It is expected that some inputs of dioxins to the San Jacinto River system other than from the waste impoundments may have occurred for many years. Historically deposited dioxins still present in the river are expected to be predominantly sorbed to sediments.~~

Figure 4-4 includes a general representation of the regional sources, release mechanisms/transport pathways of dioxins and furans that are additional to the atmospheric inputs. These include industrial effluents, publicly owned treatment works, stormwater from the full range of upland land uses, direct runoff, and surface water and sediment transport into the Site from both upstream and downstream in the San Jacinto River as a function of both river and tidal flows, including infrequent storm surges which may be important in moving large amounts of sediment. It is well documented that the nearby Houston Ship Channel is contaminated with dioxins and furans from local industrial and municipal effluents and runoff, as well as atmospheric deposition (Louchouart and Brinkmeyer 2009).

4.2 Human Health Site Conceptual Model

For exposure to occur, a complete exposure pathway must exist. A complete pathway requires the following elements (USEPA 1989):

- Source and mechanism for release of constituents
- Transport or retention medium
- Point of potential human contact (exposure point) with the affected medium
- Exposure route at the exposure point

If any one of these elements is missing, the pathway is not considered complete. For example, if human activity patterns relative to the location of an affected exposure medium prevent human contact, then that exposure pathway is not complete. A simple CSM of the release and exposure pathways at this Site is illustrated in Figure 4-4. Figure 4-5 presents a CSM exposure diagram for human receptors based on our current understanding of exposure media, routes of exposure, and potential human receptors for the Site. Further description of the CSM for human exposures is provided below.

4.2.1 Human Health Receptors

Three potential human receptors have been identified for evaluation in the BHHRA to be conducted for the Site as part of the RI/FS process: a fisher, a recreational visitor, and a trespasser. Fishers include children or adults who consume fish from within the Site boundaries either by boat or from along the riverbanks. Recreational visitors include people interacting with Site media while swimming, picnicking, or playing along the shoreline, but not consuming fish. Both fishers and recreational visitors are assumed to be residents living in the vicinity of the Site and accessing the Site regularly throughout the year over the duration of their residency. Although recreational visitors may consume fish from the Site that were caught by someone else, exposures by the recreational visitor to contaminants consumed in fish will not be considered directly, but will be considered in the BHHRA in the context of total risks for the fisher receptor.

Signs of trespassers have also been reported along some portions of the Site, particularly under the I-10 Bridge. These individuals may come in contact with Site media in ways similar to the fisher and recreational visitor, but the frequency of their visits and total exposure duration is expected to be much less than the residential-based fisher and recreational visitor. Fishers and recreational visitors are expected to encounter higher exposures than trespassers would encounter. Consequently, if remediation is necessary and the Site is remediated to levels that are safe for fishers and recreational visitors, it will also be safe for trespassers.

4.2.2 Human Health Exposure Pathways

Exposure pathways are defined as the physical ways in which chemicals present in exposure media may come in contact with human receptors. The following potential exposure routes for human receptors are considered in the CSM exposure diagram for human receptors (Figure 4-4):

- Ingestion or dermal contact with chemicals in sediments
- Ingestion of fish and shellfish
- Ingestion or dermal contact with chemicals in surface water
- Ingestion or dermal contact with chemicals in soils
- Inhalation of chemicals in air (i.e., gases or particulates)

The frequency and duration of exposures to chemicals in each exposure medium will vary depending on the types of activities associated with each receptor group. Exposure pathways are considered potentially complete and significant if the exposure occurs frequently over an extended duration and the exposure medium represents a significant potential source of Site-related contaminants. Exposure pathways are considered potentially complete, but minor, if the exposure occurs infrequently, over a short duration, or if the exposure medium represents a minor potential source of Site-related contaminants. In Figure 4-5, consumption of fish by recreational visitors is the only incomplete exposure pathway identified. As noted above, this pathway may occur, but will be evaluated separately for the fisher receptor group.

For the fisher and recreational visitor, potentially complete and significant exposures to Site media are expected to occur primarily via direct contact with sediments or soil (ingestion and dermal) and, for the fisher, also through consumption of aquatic organisms (i.e., fish and shellfish) that are exposed to Site-related contaminants in the sediments. Exposures to these media by trespassers are expected to be minor. Exposures to contaminants in surface water and air are expected to be minor for all groups of potential Site visitors.

4.3 Ecological Site Conceptual Model

The ecological CSM is described in detail in the SLERA (Appendix B) and summarized in this section. The ecological CSM connects the sources and transport pathways described above in

Section 4.1 to ecological receptors that may be expected at the Site. The CSM facilitates evaluation of the completeness and significance of exposure to contaminants of concern in each potentially affected environmental medium (Figure 4-6). A more detailed description of specific exposure routes considered to be the most important to each receptor is provided in Figure 4-6. Below is a synopsis of the receptors selected for evaluation in the BERA, followed by a discussion of the details conveyed by Figure 4-6.

4.3.1 Ecological Receptors

Fish and wildlife may be expected to use the habitats present in the vicinity of the Site, including open waters, riparian shorelines, and estuarine and marine wetlands (Section 2.5). From the lists of species that may be present at the Site seasonally or year-round, receptor surrogates were selected to represent the potential exposures to Site-related chemicals. Ecological receptor surrogates are considered to be representative of the trophic and ecological relationships for several other species, as described in Appendix B. In selecting receptor surrogates for the Site, the following criteria were considered:

- Receptor is or could potentially be present at the Site
- Receptor is representative of one or more feeding guilds
- Receptor is known to be either sensitive or potentially highly exposed to COPCs at the Site
- Life history information is available in the literature or is available for a similar species that can be used to inform life history parameters for the receptor

Given the identification of sediments and surface water as primary environmental media of concern for the fate and transport of Site-related chemicals, receptors were chosen that are aquatic-dependent or use aquatic resources to a substantial extent, because these are expected to be the types of organisms with the most potential to be exposed to chemicals associated with the impoundments.

The following surrogate receptors were chosen from each of the major fish and wildlife taxa expected to be present at the Site. Ecological and life history information is provided for each of these receptors in the SLERA accompanying this Work Plan (Appendix B):

- Benthic macroinvertebrate community

- Bivalve molluscs
- Fish
 - Gulf killifish (*Fundulus grandis*): benthic omnivore
 - Black drum (*Pogonias cromis*): benthic omnivore
 - Southern flounder (*Paralichthys lethostigma*): benthic piscivore
- Reptiles
 - Alligator snapping turtle (*Macrochelys temminckii*): omnivore
- Birds
 - Neotropic cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*): piscivorous diving waterbird
 - Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*): wading bird
 - Spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*): invertivorous, sediment-probing bird
 - Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*): terrestrial invertivore
- Mammals
 - Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*): omnivore, uses riparian and terrestrial habitats

4.3.2 Ecological Exposure Pathways

The complete exposure pathways and relevant exposure routes for fish, invertebrates and aquatic-dependent wildlife include direct contact with contaminated water, sediments or soils; ingestion of contaminated water, sediments, soils or prey that have been exposed to contaminated media, and respiration (for aquatic species) see Figure 4-6.

5 STUDY ELEMENTS AND DATA NEEDS

The evaluation of existing data (Section 3) and development of the CSMs are the basis for identifying the additional information that is required to address the objectives of the RI/FS. Each of the objectives will be addressed by a specific Study Element, as described in this section. Although data may inform more than one study element, the organization of the RI/FS into four principal Study Elements provides the framework for effectively communicating how the RI/FS will address each objective, and for planning data collection and analyses, as follows:

- Study Element 1: Nature and Extent Evaluation, to characterize the nature and extent of contamination of sediments and soils.
- Study Element 2: Exposure Evaluation, to evaluate ecological and human health risks from exposure to COPCs in soil, sediment, water and biota.
- Study Element 3: Physical CSM and Fate and Transport Evaluation, to better describe and characterize the physical processes governing the fate and transport of Site-related COPCs.
- Study Element 4: Engineering Evaluation, to support design of remedial actions, including removal Site-related contaminated sediments and the construction of remedial alternatives.

Data gaps for each Study Element are identified in this section. In Section 5 the specific approach for addressing each of the listed data gaps is described; Section 8 describes the schedule of project deliverables, including SAPs for collection of additional data to address the data gaps identified below.

5.1 Study Element 1: Nature and Extent of Contamination

The nature and extent investigation addresses the COPCs that were defined in the Sediment SAP (Integral and Anchor QEA 2010).⁵ COPCs are classified as either primary or secondary. Primary COPCs are those that will be evaluated in the baseline risk assessments. Secondary COPCs are those for which additional information is needed to determine whether they will

⁵ The process and data used to identify COPCs is provided in Appendix C.

be evaluated in the baseline risk assessments. Chemicals other than the primary and secondary COPCs will not be evaluation further in this RI/FS (Integral and Anchor QEA 2010).

Information on the nature and extent of primary COPCs in abiotic media resulting from releases of materials from the impoundments is required for the evaluation of remedial alternatives in the FS. The horizontal and vertical distribution and extent of Site-related COPCs in sediment and soils must be described to inform how active remedial approaches and potential for natural recovery processes will achieve remediation goals for the affected media at the Site, and post-remediation recontamination potential. Specific data gaps to be addressed by Study Element 1 are described below. Additional information on COPC concentrations in soil sediment and tissue to support the exposure assessment is addressed by Study Element 2.

5.1.1 Soil Data Gaps

There are currently no data to describe the chemistry of soils on the Site, but the Site history and CSM suggest that sediments from within the impoundments may have been transferred to the sand-sorting area of upland portion of the property west of the impoundments. Therefore, appropriate soil data for characterization of the nature and extent of contamination in area on this upland represents a data gap for Study Element 1. This data gap will be addressed by collection of soil data in the upland area using a sampling design that will produce accurate and representative estimates of COPC concentrations in surface soil. Project specific data quality objectives (DQOs) addressing Study Element 1 for soil, and a SAP designed to achieve these DQOs will be developed and presented in the forthcoming soil SAP.

5.1.2 Sediment Data Gaps

Available sediment data from the Site indicate the presence of elevated concentrations of COPCs within and in the vicinity of the waste impoundments, but the data are limited in their spatial location and depth, and many data are qualified because complete quality assurance records are not available (Section 3). Specific limitations of these data include:

- The low spatial density, ~~except in the immediate vicinity of the impoundment and~~

~~the I-10 Bridge creates uncertainty in the spatial extent of contamination and~~ will lead to uncertainty in defining a cleanup boundary if additional sediment chemistry data are not collected.

- The absence of sufficient subsurface COPC measurements, except adjacent to the I-10 Bridge, will lead to a large uncertainty in the depth of contamination and therefore in the sediment depths and quantities to be addressed by remedial alternatives.
- Limitations on the number of samples and the number of analyses of COPCs in upstream background samples limit the accuracy and precision with which background conditions can be characterized, leading to undesirably high uncertainty in comparisons of Site and background conditions.

These data gaps will be addressed by the collection of sediment data using a sampling design that will produce representative estimates of COPC concentrations throughout the area within the preliminary Site perimeter. Measurement of subsurface sediments at multiple locations within this area will provide information necessary to evaluate preliminary remediation goals (PRGs) and remedial alternatives. Project-specific DQOs addressing Study Element 1 for sediment, and a sampling and analysis plan designed to achieve these DQOs were developed and presented in the sediment SAP (Integral and Anchor QEA 2010).

5.2 Study Element 2: Exposure Assessment

USEPA guidance requires that an RI include evaluation of baseline risks to human and ecological receptors. “Baseline” in this context refers to the conditions at the Site before remediation takes place. As such, baseline conditions provide a point of reference for evaluation of the no action alternative in the FS, and for post-remedial Site evaluation. Baseline human and ecological risk assessments will be performed for the RI. Study Element 2 addresses the information needs to perform the evaluation of exposures under baseline conditions.

For human receptor groups, primary exposure to Site-related COPCs may include direct contact (ingestion and dermal) with soils and sediments or indirect contact through consumption of aquatic organisms (i.e., fish and shellfish) that are exposed to the sediments. People may also be exposed through direct contact (ingestion and dermal) with surface water

or through inhalation of COPCs as particulates or vapors in air, but exposures via these media and routes are expected to be minor. Ecological receptors may be exposed to COPCs through ingestion of sediment, soils, water, and their food; through direct contact with sediments and water; and through respiration in the aquatic environment (Appendix B). Finally, Study Element 2 addresses those data and processes governing the bioaccumulation of COPCs in fish and invertebrate tissue, which will be needed to calculate risk-based PRGs (Section 7) and may also be used in the risk evaluation.

Additional information on the chemistry of sediment, soil, and biological tissue are needed to perform the exposure evaluation and baseline risk assessments. Information on the chemistry of both abiotic and biological media is needed for evaluation and characterization of processes governing bioaccumulation. Specific data gaps to be addressed by Study Element 2 are detailed below.

5.2.1 Soil Data Gaps

Additional information on the concentrations of COPCs in soil potentially impacted by Site sediments is needed to reliably characterize baseline exposures and risks to people and ecological receptors coming into contact with Site soil. Additional information on the concentrations of COPCs in soils at locations in the terrestrial portions of the Site north of I-10, where human use activities are expected to occur and where terrestrial birds and mammals may be expected is needed to reliably characterize exposures and risks associated with contact with Site soils. Project-specific DQOs addressing Study Element 2 for soil, and a sampling and analysis plan designed to achieve these DQOs, will be developed and presented in the forthcoming soil SAP.

5.2.2 Sediment Data Gaps

Available data for chemicals of interest (COIs) in the sediments within the impoundments indicate the presence of dioxins and furans, several metals and bis-2(ethylhexyl) phthalate at levels that are of potential concern to ecological and human health, and magnesium as potentially of concern to ecological health (Appendix B, Appendix C); these chemicals are the primary COPCs for the baseline risk assessments. In addition, several SVOCs and VOCs

could not be ruled out from further evaluation in the baseline risk assessments, and were retained as secondary COPCs for the ecological risk assessment.

For the baseline risk assessments, ~~sediment sampling data describing COPCs within the impoundments themselves are extensive, and a minimum of~~ additional data for sediments within the impoundments are required to characterize sediment exposures and risks in this part of the Site. Available sediment chemistry data are insufficient, however, elsewhere on the Site to characterize specific types of exposures of ecological receptors and people to COPCs with the degree of reliability needed for the baseline risk assessments. Moreover, the focus of existing data on areas near the impoundments and I-10 Bridge prevents accurate assessment of area-weighted exposure estimates; the lack of additional spatial characterization of contamination would therefore lead to possible bias and high uncertainty in exposure estimates and risk estimates for the Site as a whole.

Data gaps to be addressed by Study Element 2 include concentrations of these COPCs in sediments from specific areas of the Site:

- Shallow intertidal sediments in wildlife foraging areas, and beach sediments in human use areas on Site.
- Shallow intertidal sediments from at least one wildlife foraging area upstream of the Site and beach sediments in at least one human use area upstream of the Site to characterize background exposure conditions.

Sediments collected to fill these data gaps will also be useful in the evaluation of bioaccumulation processes. Stations for sampling of tissue will be co-located with these and with stations for characterization of nature and extent of contamination in sediment collected as part of Study Element 1. Project-specific DQOs addressing Study Element 2 for sediment, and a SAP designed to achieve these DQOs, were developed and presented in the sediment SAP (Integral and Anchor QEA 2010).

5.2.3 Water Data Gaps

Available data for water are limited, with only ten samples collected from within the Site in the available data set, and only dioxins and furans analyzed in these samples. Because water

chemistry in the brackish estuarine of the Site is highly variable both temporally and spatially, empirical characterization of water chemistry is complex and would require a prohibitively high number of samples. Human exposures via water are considered negligible because people are not expected to ingest substantial quantities of water from the Site. Although fish and invertebrates may be exposed to contaminants in water, evaluation of exposures to these ecological receptors will be through measurement of contaminants in their tissue (for organic COPCs), through concentrations of COPCs in bulk sediment, or through evaluation of the total dose ingested as a result of ingestion of contaminated media. Mammals are unlikely to ingest water at the Site. For birds, the fraction of the ingested dose of any COPC due to ingestion of water, when ingestion of prey and contaminated sediment are considered, is expected to be minor.

Nevertheless, estimates of COPC concentrations in water are needed to address ecological exposures, both for the risk assessment and to understand processes controlling bioaccumulation of COPCs into tissues. Therefore, the concentration of dioxins and furans in water are considered a data gap. The approach to estimating water quality will be presented in the Technical Memorandum on Fate and Transport Modeling as discussed in Section 6.1.4 and the uses of these estimates in the ecological exposure evaluation are addressed in Section 6.4.3.

5.2.4 Tissue Data Gaps

Tissue chemistry data have not been collected within the Site since 2004, and the available data set consists of only 38 samples of edible fish and crab tissue (Section 2.3.6). Baseline risks associated with ingestion of contaminated tissues from the Site cannot be accurately characterized with the available tissue chemistry data. Information on the concentrations of COPCs in fish and shellfish tissue is needed to reliably characterize exposures and risks to people who eat fish caught at the Site, risks to fish and aquatic invertebrates using tissue-based effects levels (for organic COPCs), and to wildlife that consume fish in their diet. Data gaps to be addressed by Study Element 2 include concentrations of COPCs in the following types of tissue samples:

- Edible tissue of fishes that have home ranges comparable to part or all of the area of the in-water portion of the Site (How is site defined? Could we describe it

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differently)

- Edible tissue of shellfish likely to spend a significant portion of their lives on the **Site**
- Whole fish in species that are likely to spend a significant portion of their lives on the **Site**, can be highly exposed to sediment contaminants and are of size classes that can be eaten by other ecological receptors to characterize exposure to piscivorous fish and wildlife and to the fish themselves
- Tissue of benthic invertebrates to characterize exposure to ecological receptors due to ingestion of prey
- Tissue of bivalve molluscs to address risk to this receptor

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Collecting some of these tissue samples (particularly samples of species with small home ranges) at stations where sediments are being collected will facilitate evaluation of tissue-sediment bioaccumulation relationships, if they exist. Other factors that affect chemical bioavailability and uptake (e.g., sediment carbon content) will be considered in the evaluation of bioaccumulation. All relevant tissue, sediment, and water data will be analyzed to develop Site-specific bioaccumulation functions, if possible.

Project-specific DQOs addressing Study Element 2 for biological tissue, and a sampling and analysis plan designed to achieve these DQOs, will be developed and presented in the forthcoming Technical Memorandum on Bioaccumulation, and Tissue SAP.

5.3 Study Element 3: Physical CSM and Fate and Transport Evaluation

Development of the physical CSM and conducting a chemical fate and transport evaluation depend on data and information related to: 1) hydrodynamics; 2) sediment transport; and 3) chemical fate and transport. Hydrodynamic data needs are:

- Bathymetry and geometry
- River flow rates
- Current velocities
- Water surface (tidal) elevation
- Wind speed and direction

- Salinity

Data and information related to sediment transport are:

- Magnitude and composition of sediment loading in the river
- Bulk bed properties, including grain size distribution and dry density
- Bed type delineation (i.e., areas of cohesive and non-cohesive bed sediment)
- Erosion properties of cohesive bed sediment
- Net sedimentation rates
- Suspended sediment concentrations in the water column

Data and information for chemical fate and transport are:

- Magnitude of chemical loading in the river
- Site-specific parameters for kinetic processes (e.g., partition coefficients, volatilization rates)
- Spatial distributions (horizontal and vertical) of bed chemical concentrations
- Water-column chemical concentrations

Most of the hydrodynamic, sediment transport, and chemical fate and transport data discussed above will be used during a computer modeling study that will be conducted for the Site area. The details of data requirements, and related field studies, for the fate and transport modeling study will be included in a forthcoming technical memorandum that will fully describe the modeling study.

5.4 Study Element 4: Engineering Design Evaluation

Engineering data are required to support the development and evaluation of remedial alternatives in the FS as well as to support the design of the selected remedy. The aspects of the engineering evaluation that require additional data include:

- Evaluation of dredging methods and potential water quality impacts associated with dredging

- Evaluation of methods for handling sediment after dredging, potentially including dewatering methods, the sizing of settlement areas and the ultimate consolidation of dredged sediment
- Evaluation of sediment capping methods
- Evaluation of soil strength and consolidation potential in areas where berms or caps may be built

To address data gaps related to dredgability and materials handling, geotechnical data will be required from representative sediment samples collected within the river. Index parameters (i.e., moisture content or total solids, grain size, Atterberg limits and specific gravity) will provide information to evaluate the behavior of sediments to be dredged. These data will be used to consider the appropriate size and types of dredge equipment, expected pumping and dredge production rates, sediment dewatering processes, estimated sediment bulking during dredging, and anticipated pre- and post-dredge sediment volumes. Sampling methodology to evaluate dredgability and dredge material handling is described in more detail in the SAP and the FSP (Integral and Anchor QEA 2010).

~~Data gaps for the potential CDF and berm design will be addressed by obtaining sediment samples and completing geotechnical laboratory tests on those samples, as described in the SAP. A series of borings advanced from the upland and from a barge will be used to collect samples. These borings will be advanced at multiple locations to provide a representative characterization of the subsurface sediment profile.~~

~~Strength data will be used to evaluate the bearing capacity and slope stability for the design and construction of the potential CDF and its containment berms. Vane shear and consolidated undrained triaxial (CU triax) test results will be used directly as measures of sediment strength. Standard penetration test (SPT) blow counts and Atterberg limits test results will be correlated to sediment strength using standard of practice geotechnical engineering reference sources (e.g., Federal Highway Administration and TXDOT geotechnical manuals).~~

~~Settlement data will be used to estimate the magnitude and duration of expected settlement under the footprint of the potential CDF and its containment berms. The results of this evaluation will be used for planning the crest elevation of the berms and the top elevation of the proposed potential CDF cap. Consolidation test results will be used as a direct measure of sediment compressibility. Atterberg limits and moisture content data will be used to correlate expected compressibility parameters using similar standard of practice geotechnical engineering references as described above.~~

~~Permeability data will be used to evaluate potential fate and transport mechanisms within the potential CDF. Permeability will be directly measured by the permeability test. Permeability can also be correlated with data reported from the triaxial shear strength test and loosely correlated with grain size data that will be collected.~~

6 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION APPROACH

According to USEPA (1998) guidance, the objective of the RI/FS is “to gather information sufficient to support an informed risk management decision regarding which remedy appears to be most appropriate for [the Site].” Accordingly, the approach to the RI targets and prioritizes the practical information identified in Section 5 that will be required to effectively plan a removal action that will reduce risks from human and ecological exposures to COPCs to acceptable levels. The RI approach considers the urgency of risk management at this Site, as articulated by USEPA in the 2009 UAO, by accelerating decisions, such as the selection of COPCs (Appendix C) in a manner that is thorough, conservative and efficient, to quickly facilitate the Site evaluation and development of remedial action alternatives with relevant and sound information. The approach to the RI is centered on the following functional themes derived from the evaluation of existing data (Section 2) and development of the CSM (Section 4):

- Pulp mill wastes placed in the impoundments in 1965 and 1966 are the source of hazardous chemicals of interest to the RI/FS.
- Site history and the CSM, existing chemistry data for sediments collected from within the impoundments and additional information identifying those chemicals potentially occurring in bleached kraft pulp mill wastes from the 1960s provide a sufficient basis for determination of COPCs for both aquatic and upland portions of the Site at the outset of the RI/FS. Methods, information resources, and data used in the analysis to determine COPCs are documented in Appendix C.
- Dioxins and furans congeners are an indicator chemical group that is diagnostic of chemical releases from the impoundments to the San Jacinto River systems and is likely to dominate Site-specific risks to humans and ecological receptors. Dioxins and furans are an appropriate indicator chemical group for the RI because of their toxicity, their elevated concentrations in impoundment sediments relative to upstream sediments, their distinctive fingerprint associated with the Site (Louchouart and Brinkmeyer 2009), their environmental persistence and their potential to be transported away from the source (USEPA 1988a). As such, remedial actions taken to address unacceptable risks associated with dioxins and furans are highly likely to effectively remove or eliminate risks due to other COPCs, unless otherwise indicated by the RI results.

- Because COPCs may accumulate in biological tissue, and unacceptable risks to people and ecological receptors are likely to derive largely from ingestion of contaminated food, the ability to accurately predict concentrations of COPCs in tissues using information on abiotic media (sediment and water) is important to defining remediation goals for sediments and related media.
- The Site is located in an area influenced by municipal, commercial, and industrial activities. Chemical contaminants generated outside the Site may be transported into the Site by physical or biological means. Evaluation of risks and remedial actions ~~must recognize will consider those potential influences to allow the determination of the benefits of any proposed remedial action in this context.~~
- The environment surrounding the Site is physically dynamic, with sediment and water transported across the Site by the physical action of the river and tidal flows. Characterization of these processes, and their role in the long-term character and degree of contamination at the Site, is critical to determine the appropriate remedial action(s). Basic information on the physical processes connecting the Site to the surrounding areas, and on the levels of chemical contamination in upstream areas, is needed for risk management decisions.

This section provides an overview of the following primary tasks to be performed as part of the RI:

- Site characterization, including characterization of the physical system and nature and extent of contamination in abiotic media and biological tissue
- Characterization of background concentrations of COPCs in abiotic media and biological conditions, and in particular conditions upstream of the Site
- Characterization of ecological risks
- Characterization of human health risks

Each of these sub-sections below describes the approach and types of information to be developed in support of these tasks. Additional details on the conceptual basis, study design sampling and analytical methods, and data evaluation approach for each task will be provided in subsequent deliverables, according to the schedule in Section 8. Additional deliverables anticipated for this RI include the following:

- Bioaccumulation Memorandum and Tissue SAP
- Fate and Transport Modeling Memorandum and Addendum to the Sediment SAP
- Water SAP
- Soil SAP

A Sediment SAP has been drafted in consultation with the USEPA, and it addresses the conceptual basis and methods required to address the sediment data gaps identified in Section 5. Because the draft sediment study design has been completed, a greater level of detail on the study design is provided in this section than for other media. Development of detailed design information for the other components is currently in progress.

6.1 Site Characterization

Physical and chemical measurements will be made both to characterize the Site empirically and also to support evaluations of transport processes, evaluations of bioaccumulation processes, and engineering design. Measurements will be made within preliminary Site perimeter and also within the area. Measurements of sediment and tissue chemistry, and estimated water-column chemical concentrations in these areas will be used to evaluate the primary determinants and effects of exposure to the COPCs.

6.1.1 Sediment

The purpose of investigating chemicals in sediment is to determine the nature and extent of potential contamination to characterize sediment-related exposures of aquatic life, aquatic-dependent wildlife, and people who use the Site and identify any unacceptable risks associated with the contamination and to evaluate potential remedies. To meet these goals, surface sediment from throughout the Site will be collected from three types of areas:

- Submerged sediment throughout the Site, which represents a potential exposure route to benthic macroinvertebrates and some fish and crabs
- Shallow water sediment in locations available to foraging wildlife
- Beaches that may be used by people for fishing or recreation

Subsurface sediment will be collected at selected locations within the Site to evaluate the depth of elevated concentrations of COPCs and to collect geophysical information needed to

evaluate remedial alternatives. Subsurface sediment will also be collected at representative beaches that may be used by people, to evaluate exposure that may result from digging activities.

Sediment will be collected from within the waste impoundment area to characterize the chemical profile of material released from this location as well as determine the depth and width of contamination remaining in the impoundments. This information will be used to characterize the contribution of COPCs from the waste impoundment to other sediments within the Site. Sediment will be collected from locations within the area that are upstream of the Site itself. Data from these locations will be used to evaluate background conditions and to calculate incremental risk related to exposure of COPCs originating at the waste impoundments.

Details of the sediment sampling design for Site characterization are presented in the sediment SAP. Primary elements of this design are:

- Surface sediment sampling and analysis of primary COPCs at 26 locations in and near the impoundments on a 500-foot (152-m) grid, at 1 location in the channel immediately south of I-10 and toward the western side of the preliminary Site perimeter, and at 4 locations along the eastern perimeter of the original impoundments. Additional sediment from these 31 locations will be archived for later analysis of secondary COPCs, if necessary. Primary and secondary COPCs will be measured at an additional 13 locations on the 500-foot (152-m) grid, at 2 locations near the impoundment, and at 2 locations south of I-10. These samples will provide data for the nature and extent, exposure, and fate and transport analyses. Data from locations from within the impoundment area (seven stations), will allow characterization of waste materials and will be used for analysis of potential human exposures within the impoundments (along with existing data) as well as other objectives related to Study Element 1 including potential removal and disposal offsite of contaminants. Data from the two locations south of I-10 will provide information on ~~possible prop scour or possible dredging disturbances~~ potential fate and transport of contaminants from the impoundments.
- Surface sediment sampling and analysis of primary COPCs at an additional 15

locations within the Site boundary, on a 1,000-foot (305-m) grid (with some distance adjustments at two stations south of I-10 to place stations within the river rather than on land). These samples will provide data for the nature and extent, exposure, and fate and transport analyses. Additional sediment from these stations will also be archived for possible future analyses of secondary COPCs.

- Collection of cores and analysis of primary COPCs at 12 locations within approximately 1,000 feet (305 m) of the impoundment and at 2 locations south of I-10. Additional sediment from these stations will also be archived for possible future analyses of secondary COPCs. These samples will provide data for the nature and extent evaluation and for dredgability assessments. Data from the two locations south of I-10 will provide information on ~~possible prop scour or possible dredging disturbances~~ potential fate and transport of contaminants from the impoundments.
- Collection of surface samples and analysis of primary and secondary COPCs at 11 locations upstream of the Site but downstream of the channelized portion of the San Jacinto River, to allow estimation of local background conditions for the nature and extent, exposure assessments, and fate and transport analysis.
- Collection of intertidal sediment samples at 45 locations in three different human exposure areas on five beaches near the Site to evaluate potential human exposure and whether the beaches represent different exposure conditions for human receptors. Surface and subsurface sediment samples will be collected at all 45 stations at each of the five beaches. Twenty-five of the surface intertidal sediment samples will be analyzed for primary COPCs, with additional sediment archived for possible future analysis of secondary COPCs. Surface sediment samples from the remaining 20 stations will be archived for future analysis of primary and/or secondary COPCs, if necessary.
- In addition, half of the subsurface samples collected at Stations SJSH026 through SJSH035 will initially be analyzed for primary COPCs; the archived subsurface sediment samples from the other half of these stations and all of the subsurface samples from the other two beaches will be archived for possible future analysis of primary and/or secondary COPCs, if necessary.
- Collection of intertidal sediment samples for analysis of primary COPCs at ten

locations upstream of the Site, but downstream of the channelized portion of the San Jacinto River, for evaluation of human exposures under upstream background conditions. Surface and subsurface sediment samples will be collected at all 10 stations at this beach. Half of the surface intertidal sediment samples will be analyzed for primary COPCs. The other half of the surface and all of the subsurface samples will be archived for possible future analysis of primary and/or secondary COPCs, if necessary. Surface samples from these stations will also be used to evaluate ecological exposures.

- Collection of intertidal samples from six locations at two ecological exposure areas on the Site and three locations at one ecological exposure area upstream for characterization of exposure of ecological receptors such as wading birds. These samples will be analyzed for primary COPCs. Additional sediment from these stations will be archived for possible future analyses of secondary COPCs, if necessary.
- Sediment borings at 17 locations and VSTs at 18 locations in the impoundment and in locations around the perimeter berms. Measurements of sediment engineering characteristics (strength and settlement behavior) will be used to support engineering design for a potential CDF.

Surface sediment samples collected for the nature and extent evaluation will also be used to support the evaluations of exposure of aquatic receptors, chemical fate and transport, and sediment dredgability. Samples collected to support exposure assessments for humans and wildlife ~~and to support the potential CDF design are~~ more specialized in purpose and location and will be collected in nearshore shallow areas.

6.1.2 Surface Water Investigation

Although available surface water data are limited, current concentrations of COPCs in surface water within the Site are comparable to those at upstream locations (Section 2.3.4). Organic phases in the sediment, except within the impoundments themselves are sufficient to bind dioxin and furans (Louchouart and Brinkmeyer 2009) and thereby limit their desorption into porewater and advective-diffusive flux to the surface water column to very low levels. Surface water is therefore considered to be a secondary route of exposure relative

to sediments. Site characterization and exposure estimation will focus initially on the sediment pathway. If analysis of sediment and tissue data from the Site indicates that potential risks are not adequately explained by sediment exposures, then the chemical fate and transport model will be used with partitioning parameters to predict dissolved concentrations of COPCs. **(Is this appropriate?)** These estimated values would be used to evaluate direct exposure of aquatic receptors and incorporated into a bioaccumulation model to estimate exposure of higher trophic level organisms and people. If large uncertainties in risk assessment results are due to the use of these estimates, then confirmatory sampling of water quality conditions may be considered in a future phase of Site investigation.

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6.1.3 Biota Investigation

Development of information on the chemistry of biological tissues, as affected by the Site, includes an empirical component in which new tissue chemistry data are collected, and a modeling effort in which the empirical tissue chemistry, as well as related information on the environment in which organisms were exposed, are analyzed to determine whether empirical models to predict tissue chemistry can be developed. Additional empirical information on tissue chemistry is needed for the evaluation of exposure to any receptor that consumes invertebrates or fish, and for the evaluation of risk to invertebrates and fish themselves. Some of the risk analyses anticipated will require tissue collections upstream. Evaluations leading to one or more statistical models to predict tissue chemistry data are needed to support development of risk-based PRGs, and to determine which environmental media plays the greatest roles in exposure and risk for ecological and human receptors. The approach to addressing data gaps for tissue is described generally below. Additional specific information on this subject, and supporting analyses, will be provided in the Technical Memorandum on Bioaccumulation. The DQOs for collection of additional data, as well as the sampling design and all related methods, will be provided in the Tissue SAP.

6.1.3.1 Tissue Sampling and Analysis

The specific design for tissue sampling is still under development and will be addressed in a tissue SAP to be submitted in June 2010. However, the evaluation of existing data and the determination of the overall approach to the RI provide the basis for identification of specific

tissue data gaps relating to the exposure assessment (Section 5.2.4) and specification of some design details:

- Tissue samples will be collected to address the data gaps identified in Section 5.2.4, which relate to the need for exposure assessment. To improve the efficiency of the study design, tissue samples will be collected to serve multiple objectives of Study Element 2, to the maximum extent possible.
- Tissue samples, particularly for small home range receptors, will be collected at subset of locations where sediment samples have been collected, to the extent practicable. Tissue samples will not be collected at all sediment sampling locations, but the stations for tissue sampling will be selected to reflect the range of potential sediment exposures of the targeted species, and to provide the appropriate level of statistical certainty for the intended applications in the RI.
- Species to be collected during tissue sampling will be those selected as ecological receptors, or those known to be used by people.
- Tissue samples will be collected to maximize their usefulness in comparisons with existing information (e.g., University of Houston and Parsons 2006), particularly in the human health risk assessment.
- Limited tissue sampling will occur upstream of the Site (with a level of effort no greater than that of the upstream sediment samples to be collected for the exposure assessment) for the purposes of evaluating exposure and risks in upstream background areas.

Tissue samples will be collected to support Study Element 2, exposure evaluation, which relates to the baseline human and ecological risk assessments. Approaches to analyses of the tissue chemistry data are described in Sections 6.3 and 6.4.

6.1.4 Chemical Fate and Transport Analysis

The evaluation of chemical fate and transport within the Site will use a combination of data (empirical) and modeling analyses and will be used to address data gaps related to Study Element 3, as well as to provide estimates of water chemistry to address data gaps related to Study Element 2. The primary objectives of the chemical fate and transport analysis are: 1) develop (CSMs) for sediment transport and chemical fate and transport; 2) develop and apply

quantitative methods (i.e., computer models) that can be used as a management tool to evaluate the effectiveness of various remedial alternatives; and 3) answer specific questions about chemical fate and transport processes. Additional information on chemical fate and transport at the Site, and supporting analyses, will be provided in the Technical Memorandum on Fate and Transport Modeling which will be accompanied by a SAP for sampling to address data gaps specific to Study Element 3. A description of the general approach and sequence of events follows:

Evaluating chemical fate and transport will be accomplished using a phased approach because of the complex interactions between the waste impoundments area and the San Jacinto River. A phased approach will produce the most efficient method for studying chemical fate and transport. Three phases for the fate and transport study are proposed, with the primary tasks of each phase described below. Note that decision points occur near the end of Phases 1 and 2; these decision points will be used to refine and adjust the study design as needed, which will help to maximize efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

6.1.4.1 Phase 1: Data Analysis and Hydrodynamic Modeling

Phase 1 consists of data analysis and hydrodynamic modeling and includes the following tasks:

- Compile and analyze available data related to: 1) hydrology and hydrodynamics; 2) sediment transport and geomorphology; and 3) chemical fate and transport
- Identify data gaps and design field studies to fill those gaps
- Develop preliminary CSMs for: 1) sediment transport; and 2) chemical fate and transport
- Determine primary study questions that need to be answered by modeling and additional analysis to support the RI study
- Conduct field studies to support hydrodynamic modeling
- Analyze hydrodynamic data
- Develop and calibrate hydrodynamic model
- Use hydrodynamic model as a diagnostic tool to:

- Develop insights about sediment transport and chemical fate and transport within the Site and nearby areas
 - Answer primary study questions related to hydrodynamics
- Refine CSMs for sediment transport and chemical fate and transport
- ~~Determine if Phase 2 is needed~~
- Refine design of Phase 2 as necessary

6.1.4.2 Phase 2: Sediment Transport Modeling and Analysis

Phase 2 consists of sediment transport modeling and analysis and includes the following tasks:

- Conduct field studies to support sediment transport modeling
- Analyze sediment transport data
- Develop and calibrate sediment transport model
- Conduct sensitivity/uncertainty analysis to evaluate model reliability
- Use sediment transport model as diagnostic tool to
 - Develop insights about sediment transport and chemical fate and transport within the Site and nearby areas
 - Evaluate sediment stability during floods and over multi-year periods
 - Answer primary study questions related to sediment transport
- Refine CSMs for sediment transport and chemical fate and transport
- Determine if Phase 3 is needed
- Refine design of Phase 3 as necessary

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6.1.4.3 Phase 3: Chemical Fate and Transport Modeling and Analysis

Phase 3 consists of chemical fate and transport modeling and analysis and includes the following tasks:

- Conduct field studies to support chemical fate and transport modeling
- Analyze chemical fate and transport data
- Develop and calibrate chemical fate and transport model
- Conduct sensitivity/uncertainty analysis to evaluate model reliability
- Use fate and transport model as diagnostic tool to
 - Develop insights about chemical fate and transport within the Site area
 - Evaluate the rate of natural recovery throughout the study
 - Answer primary study questions related to chemical fate and transport
- Refine CSM for chemical fate and transport

Conducting a fate and transport study will produce management tools that can be used to evaluate and compare current and future conditions in the Site. The development of hydrodynamic, sediment transport, and chemical fate and transport models will make it possible to understand how chemicals are transported throughout the Site, to address uncertainties about partitioning of chemicals from sediments to water, and to describe the ultimate fate of these chemicals. Results of the chemical fate and transport model will include predictions of chemical concentrations in the water column and sediment bed. In addition, the models can be used to quantitatively evaluate the effectiveness of potential remedial actions. A detailed description of the modeling study, including field studies, will be provided in a technical memorandum that is currently being prepared.

6.1.4.4 Bioaccumulation and Food Web Analysis

COPCs were identified for further evaluation in the RI if they may be bioaccumulative. Models to predict chemical concentrations in tissue are required for development of PRGs (Section 6.4) and for interpretation of sediment and water chemistry when tissue data do not exist. A Site-specific evaluation of bioaccumulation will be performed to determine whether models to predict COPC concentrations in tissue can be derived. Both statistical and mechanistic models will be evaluated. Such a model, or models, will provide a means to quantify uncertainty associated with predictions of tissue concentrations.

A technical memorandum addressing bioaccumulation modeling will be developed and will be submitted with the Tissue SAP, which is currently anticipated for June 2010. The memorandum will include a discussion of the literature that provides relevant data or analyses (e.g., Dean et al. 2009), an evaluation of relevant approaches to modeling and will indicate a selected approach and related analytical steps. The technical memorandum will relate directly to the tissue study design.

6.1.5 Source Evaluation

To determine the proportional contribution of COPCs from the waste impoundment to sediments throughout the Site, the chemical fingerprint of sediment in the impoundments will be determined. In addition, ~~five~~ five sediment samples and several cores will be collected from the impoundment area to allow the range of conditions within the impoundments to be assessed. These sediment samples will be collected to support the nature and extent evaluation. All primary and secondary COPCs will be measured in these sediment samples.

Sediment samples from throughout the area of the Site, including the source characterization samples from the impoundment, will be evaluated using an unmixing method (non-negative matrix factorization [Lee and Seung 1999]). This method will identify different dioxins and furan patterns that are likely to have produced the dioxin and furan pattern observed in Site sediments. These patterns may be associated with particular sources, and statistical similarity measures will be used to evaluate the relationship(s) between patterns and sources. Sediment samples collected from within the impoundments will be used in this analysis to represent the dioxin and furan pattern of waste material that was deposited in the impoundments. The unmixing analysis, and interpretation of the results in terms of sources, will then be used to produce an estimate of the proportion of source-related material in each Site sample, and in each upstream sample. The pattern of dioxin and furan congeners is expected to allow source material contributions to other sediment samples to be identified and quantified, based on the patterns seen in available data, where tetrachlorinated congeners are relatively elevated in samples from the impoundments (Louchouart and Brinkmeyer 2009).

6.2 Background/Reference Area Characterization

Sediment and tissue data collected from locations within the San Jacinto River upstream of the Site will be used to characterize background conditions. Background conditions will be evaluated because programs under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) ordinarily do not remediate to concentrations below background, and risks related to background concentrations of COPCs should be evaluated (USEPA 2002d). The information collected from upstream background locations will provide context for the evaluations of nature and extent, exposure, and risk that will be conducted at the Site, and will be used to support development of PRGs.

As described in USEPA (2002d), contamination at a CERCLA site may be due to releases from the CERCLA site itself, as well as contamination from other sources, including natural and/or anthropogenic sources that are not related to the site under investigation. According to the OSWER guidance, background is a factor that should be considered in risk assessment and risk management at CERCLA sites. Consistent with this, the broad goal of a background evaluation in the context of an RI/FS is to estimate the levels of chemicals that would exist in environmental media at the Site in the absence of CERCLA-related releases of hazardous chemicals from the Site or releases from other point sources of contamination within the Site.

Background conditions are particularly salient in the case of the San Jacinto River Waste Pits Site. This is because of the urbanized and industrialized regional setting, and the fact that the portion of the San Jacinto River occupied by the Site is influenced by many human activities occurring across the upstream watershed and in the San Jacinto River estuary. Extensive details on the local and regional setting of the Site were discussed in earlier sections of this Work Plan.

To achieve a consistent understanding of the background, the following definitions provided in USEPA (2002d) are adopted for this RI/FS:

- **Background**—“Substances present in the environment that are not influenced by releases from a site and are usually described as naturally occurring or anthropogenic.

1. ***Naturally occurring***—substances present in the environment in forms that have not been influenced by human activity; and,
 2. ***Anthropogenic***—natural and human-made substances present in the environment as a result of human activities (not specifically related to the CERCLA site in question).”
- **Reference Area**—“The area where background samples are collected for comparison with samples collected on site. The reference area should have the same physical, chemical, geological, and biological characteristics as the site being investigated, but has not been affected by activities on the site.... Background reference areas are normally selected from off-site areas, but are not limited to natural areas undisturbed by human activities.”

Various statistical techniques for characterizing background levels of COPCs—ranging from point values (e.g., estimates of background central tendency and upper background threshold values), to hypothesis testing to compare whether background and Site data are drawn from the same population—may be appropriate for different purposes in the RI/FS process. Background central tendency estimates can be used, for example, to compare an average exposure point concentration (EPC) for an area of interest within a site—frequently estimated using a 95 percent upper confidence limit (UCL) on the mean exposure area concentration—with the background central tendency estimate. Background threshold values are often estimated using an upper percentile, an upper prediction limit, or an upper tolerance limit. Background threshold values can be applied in point-by-point comparisons of single concentrations measured within a site with the upper bound of the background concentration range. A background threshold value can also be used to define a “not-to-exceed” value that can be used in establishing PRGs (Singh and Singh 2007). Finally, parametric or non-parametric statistical hypothesis testing can be used as a more robust tool for comparing concentrations from a site, or subareas of a site, with background concentrations. Data for individual samples collected from upstream that are determined to be substantially influenced by the Site using methods outlined in the Section 6.1.5 will not be included in calculations of statistics used to represent background conditions.

For this RI/FS, several potential uses of background information have been identified:

- **Risk Characterization**—Background concentrations will be used for comparison purposes in the risk characterization section of the baseline risk assessment. Per USEPA (2002d) direction, USEPA policy recommends an approach for baseline risk assessments that involves addressing site-specific background issues in the risk characterization step of the risk assessment process. Specifically, USEPA (2002d) states that “the COPCs with high background concentrations should be discussed in the risk characterization, and if the data are available, the contribution of background to site concentrations should be distinguished.”
- **PRG Development**—Background values provide information that is relevant for risk management and establishing PRGs that will be evaluated in the FS. For example, if a risk-based threshold for a given chemical in sediment was determined to be 10 mg/kg, but the background sediment chemical concentration within the Site estimated from upstream chemistry was 100 mg/kg, the PRG would likely be set to background. Many different statistical techniques for comparing background and Site concentrations may be relevant in the context of PRG development.
- **Cleanup Area Delineation**—As part of the FS, cleanup areas will be defined. One method for this is “hilltopping.” This is the process of identifying specific areas that must be remediated within a larger cleanup area to achieve a remediation goal. Hilltopping involves sequentially “removing” values, beginning with the highest concentration and working downward, until the average concentration in the cleanup area reaches the remediation goal. In this process, a “replacement value” must be assumed for those stations that are “removed” in the process. Use of a background value as the replacement value is one potential approach of many that could be employed in the FS process.
- **Remedy Selection**—Hypothesis testing to compare background and site concentrations may be relevant in the context of remedy selection. For example, hypothesis testing to compare background and hypothetical sediment cleanup scenarios could be used in the FS to evaluate whether post-cleanup chemical concentrations would be similar to background or to evaluate the relative risk reduction among cleanup options.
- **Potential Long-term Monitoring Post Remedy**—Background values are one possible

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metric for evaluating remedy performance based on long-term monitoring results after the remedy is implemented, including but not limited to areas where monitored natural attenuation is the selected remedy.

~~Cap Material Selection—Background levels such as the 95-percent upper confidence limit (95UCL) of the mean could be among the criteria for selecting capping material.~~

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6.3 Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment

The primary objective of the BHHRA is to evaluate potential adverse health effects attributable to exposure to Site-related contaminants under pre-remediation, or baseline conditions. The results of the risk assessment will facilitate Site management decisions. The results of the BHHRA are likely to overestimate actual risks in order to provide a conservative basis for risk management decisions. The secondary objective of the risk assessment is to assist in the development of PRGs (Section 7.4), or the determination of institutional controls, if necessary, that are protective of people who are potentially exposed to Site-related contamination. To achieve these goals, the risk assessment will be conducted in accordance with national and state guidance, which are cited throughout this section.

Section 4.2 (Human Health Site Conceptual Model) provides important background information for the BHHRA technical approach. The technical approach described in this section consists of the following:

- Evaluation of data usability (Section 6.3.1)
- Screening and selection of COPCs (Section 6.3.2)
- Exposure assessment (Section 6.3.3)
- Toxicity assessment (Section 6.3.4)
- Risk characterization (Section 6.3.5)
- Uncertainty analysis (Section 6.3.6)

An important design component of this BHHRA is a comparison of risks associated with consumption of fish and shellfish caught at the Site versus risks associated with consumption of fish and shellfish caught at other locations regionally throughout the Houston Ship Channel and upstream from the Site. This comparison will provide critical perspective on

fish consumption risks associated with regional chemical sources that will not be addressed by remediation at the Site. It is discussed in Section 6.3.5.3.

The 2009 UAO requires that approaches to the exposure and toxicity evaluations be provided to USEPA in two technical memoranda preceding delivery of the USEPA review draft of the BHHRA report: Toxicological and Epidemiological Studies Memorandum and Exposure Assessment Memorandum. Likely to impact the approach and performance of the exposure and toxicity assessments is USEPA's plan to finalize its dioxin toxicity reassessment by December 2010. The possible impact on approaches to the BHHRA, particularly on the toxicity assessment, is addressed in Section 6.3.4.2. Additional specific information on the approaches to be used to characterize regional and upstream human exposures and risks will be addressed in the Exposure Assessment Memorandum. The technical memoranda to support the BHHRA are planned according to the schedule provided in Section 8. The results of all components of the BHHRA will be presented in a comprehensive report, also delivered according to the schedule presented in Section 8.

6.3.1 Data Usability

Historical data were evaluated to determine quality using the information available in the associated reports (Section 3). Evaluation of data for the samples collected during the RI will be conducted according to the SAPs for the individual media (sediment, tissue, and soil). The results of the data usability analysis will be presented in the risk assessment report. In performing calculations to support the risk evaluation, duplicate field sample results will be averaged before use in the risk assessment. All results flagged with R qualifiers (indicating rejection of data) will be excluded from use in the risk assessment. For calculation of media concentrations for COPCs other than dioxins and furans, results flagged with a "U" qualifier will be addressed as appropriate, considering the size of the data set and the number of non-detected results, consistent with USEPA's QA/G-9 guidance (USEPA 2000c). Possible methods include substituting half the detection limit for non-detected results, using the maximum value of the data set, and imputing substitution values using the robust probability plotting method of Helsel (2005).

Two approaches will be used for calculation of 2,3,7,8-TCDD TEQ concentrations: either one-half the sample quantitation limit (SQL) or zero will be assigned to non-detected results for individual congeners. The results of both approaches will be presented in the risk assessment.

6.3.2 Screening and Selection of COPCs

Appendix C presents the sediment COPC screening process. The basis for the screening process was sediment samples collected from within the waste impoundment area because, based on the Site history and CSM, the materials within the original impoundments are considered the source of contamination of sediment, soils, and water at the Site. The screening process also considered the potential for bioaccumulation in tissues. Thus, the chemicals identified as COPCs for sediment will also be considered COPCs for soil and tissue (if they are bioaccumulative). Other media will not be evaluated quantitatively for human exposures (see Section 4.2). Chemical forms will be considered in the risk assessment. For example, mercury will be assumed to be in inorganic forms in soil and sediment and in the form of methylmercury in fish and shellfish tissue.

6.3.3 Exposure Assessment

An exposure assessment estimates the type and magnitude of human exposure to COPCs identified at a Site. Subjects that must be considered during the exposure assessment include the CSM, EPCs, and contaminant intakes. An Exposure Assessment Memorandum, submitted according to the schedule in Section 8, will address each of these subject areas, as discussed below.

6.3.3.1 Conceptual Site Model

The current understanding of human receptors and exposure pathways at the Site is discussed in Section 4.2. The exposure routes that will be evaluated quantitatively include the following:

- Ingestion of and dermal contact with sediment by fishers and recreational visitors
- Ingestion of and dermal contact with soil by fishers and recreational visitors
- Consumption of fish and shellfish by fishers

Exposures to other media are considered minor and will be evaluated qualitatively. The CSM will be re-evaluated if necessary as the understanding of the Site increases during the course of Site investigation activities. If additions or deletions to the list of exposure routes are deemed appropriate, they will be discussed in the Exposure Assessment Memorandum.

6.3.3.2 *Exposure Point Concentrations*

To estimate the magnitude of exposure for each of the receptors described above, a representative concentration of each COPC present in a medium, (i.e. EPC) must be calculated. An EPC is a conservative estimate of the chemical concentrations in a medium that a receptor is likely to contact over time (USEPA 1989). Because of the uncertainty associated with estimating a true average concentration, USEPA (1992) recommends calculating the 95UCL of the arithmetic mean concentration in the exposure area. USEPA provides multiple guidance documents for computing 95UCLs (USEPA 2002a, 2006b). Values for the 95UCLs will be computed to represent EPCs as appropriate for the statistical distribution of the data set. The lesser of the 95UCL or the maximum concentration for each COPC in a data set will be used as the EPC for each exposure area.

Baseline data from relevant historical investigations and data from the RI field investigations will be included in EPC calculations. Data will be grouped into appropriate exposure areas, such as the impoundment area or the area adjacent to the upland portion of the property west of the impoundments, considering both the statistical characteristics of the data sets and facilitation of risk management and future land use decision-making.

The Exposure Assessment Memorandum will provide the following information relative to EPCs:

- Determination of exposure areas based on evaluation of statistical characteristics of data sets and risk management considerations
- Sample station locations and sample identification numbers for the data set for each exposure area
- Statistical description of each data set (e.g., summary statistics, distribution testing)
- Determination of appropriate method for calculation of EPC for each data set,

- including how non-detected results will be handled for each chemical and medium
- EPC concentrations for each exposure area

The Exposure Assessment Memorandum will also address the specific calculations and uses of background and regional exposures in the risk evaluation, and will address developing policy as articulated as a result of the dioxin reassessment being conducted by USEPA.⁶

6.3.3.3 Intake Estimates

To quantify exposure, human intake levels resulting from exposures to COPCs are estimated using exposure algorithms and assumptions. Exposure estimates for ingestion and dermal exposures represent the daily dose of a chemical taken into the body averaged over the appropriate exposure period, expressed as milligrams of chemical per kilogram of body weight per day. The primary source for the exposure algorithms used in this evaluation is USEPA (1989) although other supplemental risk assessment guidance documents also will be used (e.g., USEPA 2004, TAC 350.74-75). The generalized equation for calculating chemical intakes is shown below:

$$I = \frac{EPC \times CR \times EF \times ED \times F \times ABS}{BW \times AT} \quad (\text{Eq. 6-1})$$

Where:

- I = intake, the amount of chemical taken in by the receptor (mg/kg body weight-day)
- EPC = exposure point concentration, the chemical concentration contacted over the exposure period at the exposure point (e.g., mg/kg sediment)
- CR = contact rate, the amount of affected medium contacted per unit time or event (e.g., sediment ingestion rate [mg/day])
- EF = exposure frequency, describes how often exposure occurs (days/year)
- ED = exposure duration, describes how long exposure occurs (year)
- F = intake fraction, fraction of medium contacted that is assumed to be from the contaminated source (unitless)
- ABS = absorption factor, an adjustment factor to account for relative absorption of a chemical from the medium of interest compared to absorption from the

⁶ <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recorddisplay.cfm?deid=209690>

exposure medium in the toxicity study used to derive the toxicity value
(unitless)

BW = body weight, the average body weight over the exposure period (kg)

AT = averaging time, period over which exposure is averaged (days)

The variables shown in the exposure algorithm above are called exposure factors and vary depending on the receptor population being evaluated. Each receptor population (i.e., fisher and recreational visitor) will be characterized by a number of parameters unique to the receptor population and the exposure pathway. Several regulatory agency and literature sources will be considered when deriving parameter values, including but not necessarily limited to the following:

- Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS) Volume I Part A (USEPA 1989)
- RAGS Volume I Part B – Development of Risk-Based Preliminary Remediation Goals (USEPA 1991)
- RAGS Volume I Part C – Risk Evaluation of Remedial Alternatives (USEPA 1991)
- Human Health Evaluation Manual, Supplemental Guidance: Standard Default Exposure Factors (USEPA 1991)
- Superfund's Standard Default Exposure Factors for the Central Tendency and Reasonable Maximum Exposure (USEPA 1993)
- Soil Screening Guidance: User's Guide (USEPA 1996)
- Exposure Factors Handbook (USEPA 1997a)
- Supplemental Guidance for Developing Soil Screening Levels for Superfund Sites (USEPA 2002c)
- RAGS Volume I Part E – Supplement Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment (USEPA 2004)
- Child-Specific Exposure Factors Handbook (USEPA 2008)
- Texas Administrative Code sections containing exposure equations and parameters (TAC 350.74-75)

Exposure factors specific to each receptor and chemical intake equations specific to each exposure pathway will be provided in the Exposure Assessment Memorandum. For example, consumption rates for fish and shellfish will be described in the memorandum. A wide range of values for fish ingestion rates are available from various sources including, but not

necessarily limited to, USEPA (2000b, 2010), TCEQ (2003) and TDSHS (2005a), which will require a detailed analysis of applicability and validity for the BHHRA.

The exposure factors will include values for a reasonable maximum exposure (RME) scenario and a central tendency (CT) scenario for each receptor, as defined by USEPA (1989), and will be calculated using data generated by the Site investigations. The RME scenario is a combination of high-end and average exposure values that is used to represent the highest exposure that reasonably could occur. The CT scenario is based on average estimates of exposure. The RME scenario provides a conservative estimate of exposure that is plausible but is still well above the average exposure level, while the CT exposure provides a conservative estimate of typical exposure for most individuals within a population and is useful for comparing with the RME. Exposure estimation under both conditions will provide additional risk characterization information for the risk management and remediation decision making process.

6.3.4 Toxicity Assessment

The purpose of a toxicity assessment is to evaluate the relationship between the extent of exposure to a contaminant and the increased likelihood and/or severity of adverse effects. Standard procedures for assessing and quantifying the toxicity of the COPCs will be applied in the risk assessment (USEPA 1989). These procedures will include identifying toxicity values for cancer and non-cancer health effects and summarizing other relevant toxicity information. The Toxicological and Epidemiological Studies Memorandum, submitted according to the schedule in Section 8, will summarize the relevant literature on the COPCs and the toxicity criteria used in the BHHRA.

6.3.4.1 Toxicity Criteria

Potential risks of cancer and non-cancer health effects from exposure to Site-related chemicals will be evaluated using quantitative toxicity values. As recommended by USEPA (2003b) and consistent with TCEQ (2009) guidance, the toxicity values that will be used in these analyses are, in order of preference, values available in USEPA's Integrated Risk

Information System (IRIS),⁷ then EPA's Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values (PPRTVs) from the Office of Research and Development/National Center for Environmental Assessment/Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center.⁸ If neither IRIS toxicity values nor PPRTVs are available, then toxicity values may be obtained from other documented sources, such as the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's (ATSDR) Minimal Risk Levels.⁹ Cancer and non-cancer toxicity values that will be used in the risk assessment will be provided in the Toxicological and Epidemiological Studies Memorandum.

To assess carcinogenic health effects, cancer slope factors (CSFs) are used to assess oral and dermal exposures. CSFs are upper-bound estimates of the carcinogenic potency of chemicals that are used to estimate the incremental risk of developing cancer, corresponding to a lifetime of exposure at the levels estimated in the exposure assessment. In standard risk assessment procedures, estimates of carcinogenic potency reflect the conservative assumption that no threshold exists for carcinogenic effects (i.e., that any exposure to a carcinogenic chemical will contribute an incremental amount to an individual's overall risk of developing cancer). The CSF values recommended by USEPA are conservative upper-bound estimates of potential risk. As a result, the "true" cancer risk is unlikely to exceed the estimated risk calculated using the CSF, and may be as low as zero (USEPA 1986).

Carcinogen toxicity values that will be used in the risk assessment likely will vary in the type of data used to calculate the CSFs and the strength of the evidence supporting the values. Chemicals for which adequate human data are available are categorized as "known human carcinogens," while other values with varying levels of supporting data may be classified as "likely human carcinogens," "suggestive of human carcinogenicity," "not likely to be carcinogenic," or, perhaps, data may be inadequate to make a determination of carcinogenicity.

⁷ Available at <http://www.epa.gov/ncea/iris/>.

⁸ Values available through USEPA's preliminary remediation goal (PRG) database, which is available at <http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/risk/human/index.htm>.

⁹ Available at <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/mrls/index.html>.

The potential for non-cancer health effects from long duration exposures via ingestion or dermal contact is evaluated by comparing the estimated daily intake with a chronic oral reference dose (RfD). USEPA (1989) defines the RfD as an estimate of a daily exposure level for the human population, including sensitive subpopulations, that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime. These toxicity values represent average daily exposure levels at which no adverse effects are expected to occur during chronic exposures. RfDs reflect the underlying assumption that systemic toxicity occurs as a result of processes that have a threshold (i.e., that a safe level of exposure exists and that toxic effects will not be observed until this level has been exceeded).

The RfDs for many of the non-carcinogenic chemicals are based on laboratory animal studies. Variations in the strength of the underlying data are reflected in the uncertainty factors used to calculate the toxicity values and the confidence ratings assigned to the toxicity values. Uncertainty factors are used in the derivation of RfDs to account for limitations in the underlying data and are intended to ensure that the toxicity value calculated based on the data will be unlikely to result in adverse health effects in exposed human populations. The magnitude of the total uncertainty factor used for a particular chemical varies depending on the nature and the quality of the available toxicity data.

Assessment of dermal exposures relies on modified oral toxicity values. Route-to-route extrapolation assumes that after a chemical is absorbed into the bloodstream, the health effects are similar regardless of whether the route of exposure is oral or dermal. This assumption may be employed for some chemicals with pharmacokinetic characteristics that are similar regardless of route of administration; however, for many chemicals, factors such as absorption, metabolism, distribution, and elimination vary by exposure route, leading to substantial differences in toxicity. The reliability of route-to-route extrapolation is another source of uncertainty that must be considered when interpreting the risk assessment results.

6.3.4.2 Toxicity of Dioxins and Furans

Relevant general information on the assessment of toxicity of dioxins and furans, use of TEFs and calculation, uses and meaning of the TEQ for both human and ecological receptors is provided in the discussion of the CSM in Sections 4.2 and 4.3. For the evaluation of toxicity

to people, the CSF for 2,3,7,8-TCDD is applied to the TEQ to estimate potential risks associated with exposure to dioxins and furans. This process is consistent with TAC 350.76(e), except that the Van den Berg et al. (2006) TEFs represent an update to the TEFs recommended in the Texas Administrative Code.

A slope factor developed by USEPA (1985) Office of Health and Environmental Assessment will be used for calculating cancer risks. A draft USEPA (2000a) reassessment of dioxin and furan toxicity and slope factors has been issued, but is still undergoing external peer review. USEPA plans to release a completed toxicity reassessment by the end of 2010, subject to further consideration of the science.¹⁰ If the dioxin reassessment is finalized in time its conclusions will be incorporated into the Toxicological and Epidemiological Studies Memorandum or the BHHRA. In any case, the findings of the draft reassessment (USEPA 2000a) and more recent evaluations of dioxin and furan toxicity will be addressed by the Toxicological and Epidemiological Studies Memorandum. The use of alternative slope factors for 2,3,7,8-TCDD will be examined in the uncertainty analysis (Section 6.4.5.3). The oral CSF will be evaluated for use as a surrogate for the dermal toxicity factor. Because HEAST does not provide an RfD for 2,3,7,8-TCDD, ATSDR's chronic method reporting limit (MRL) will be used for assessing non-cancer health effects.

6.3.5 Risk Characterization

Quantitative estimates of exposure and toxicity are combined to yield numerical estimates of potential health risks. Baseline risks at the Site will be evaluated in accordance with USEPA (1989) guidance. Risk characterization also involves interpreting and qualifying the derived risk estimates. As appropriate, and consistent with guidance, risks will be summed across chemicals and pathways. The methods that will be used are described below.

6.3.5.1 Calculation of Cancer Risks

The cancer risk estimates derived using standard risk assessment methods are characterized as the incremental probability that an individual will develop cancer during his or her lifetime due to exposure to Site-related chemicals resulting from the specific exposure scenarios evaluated in the BHHRA. The term incremental reflects the fact that the

¹⁰ Discussed at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=209690>.

calculated risk associated with Site-related exposure is in addition to the background risk of cancer experienced by all individuals in the course of daily life. Cancer risk estimates are expressed as unitless values reflecting the probability that an individual will develop cancer at some point over a lifetime as a result of exposure at the levels assumed during the BHHRA. Excess (incremental) lifetime cancer risks for the ingestion and dermal exposure pathways will be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Cancer Risk} = \text{Intake} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{day}} \right) \times \text{CSF} \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg} \cdot \text{day}} \right)^{-1} \quad (\text{Eq. 6-2})$$

Because cancer risks are assumed to be additive, risks associated with simultaneous exposure to more than one carcinogen in a given medium will be combined to estimate the total cancer risk associated with each exposure pathway (USEPA 1989, TCEQ 2008). Where exposures may occur through multiple exposure pathways, total cancer risks for each exposure pathway will be summed to determine the total cancer risk for the potentially exposed population.

6.3.5.2 Calculation of Non-Cancer Risks

In contrast with carcinogenic effects, potential non-cancer health effects are not expressed as a probability. Instead, non-carcinogenic health risks are characterized as a simple ratio between Site intake and the non-cancer RfD (Section 6.3.5.2). If receptors are exposed to levels less than or equal to the RfD, no adverse health effects are expected. Exposures above the RfD do not necessarily mean that adverse human health effects will occur, but rather that further evaluation is required.

To evaluate non-cancer risks, the ratio of the average daily intake to the RfD is calculated as the hazard quotient. If the value of the hazard quotient is less than or equal to one, no adverse health effects are expected. If the value of the hazard quotient is greater than one, then further risk evaluation is needed. The hazard quotient will be calculated using the following equation:

$$HQ = \frac{I}{RfD} \quad (\text{Eq. 6-3})$$

Where:

HQ = hazard quotient (dimensionless)
I = average daily intake (mg/kg-day)
RfD = reference dose for the COPC (mg/kg-day)

As an initial evaluation of aggregate risks, the hazard quotients will be summed for all chemicals in each exposure pathway to determine a non-cancer hazard index. Such an approach reflects a conservative method for estimating non-cancer health risks because the non-cancer health risks associated with chemicals that affect different target organs are unlikely to be additive. If any hazard indices are found to exceed one, chemicals will be grouped into categories affecting the same target organ, and hazard indices will be recalculated by target organ.

6.3.5.3 Background Risk Comparisons

Natural and anthropogenic background sources of COPCs, other than those of the Site, may affect chemical concentration in samples collected from the Site. If these levels exceed risk-based concentrations, it is necessary to differentiate between the Site-related and background-related sources in order to properly characterize risks related to sources originating from the Site and, if appropriate, develop Site-specific cleanup levels. Concentrations of COPCs in samples collected from the Site will be compared to COPC concentrations in samples collected from background areas using applicable statistical approaches outlined in guidance (e.g. USEPA 2002b).

Capture and ingestion of fish/shellfish consumption is expected to be a significant exposure pathway at the Site. Risks will be calculated for the fish/shellfish consumption pathway based on Site and both upstream and regional background tissue concentrations, and the incremental difference between the Site and background risks will be computed. The background tissue EPCs will be calculated using data representative of the Houston Ship Channel as well as locations upstream of the Site. The comparison between Site risks and background risks will be a critical component in understanding Site risks relative to regional risks and it will be important in evaluating remedial alternatives.

The comparison of Site risks to background risks will not necessarily be conducted for soil or sediment exposure pathways for two reasons. First, the risks associated with these pathways are not expected to be as significant as the risks associated with the fish/shellfish consumption pathway. Second, the organisms consumed by people at the Site, and fish in particular, are mobile and can therefore bring chemical contamination to the Site. If this is occurring, it is important to evaluate both risk and remedial options in the context of quantitative information on the influence of background on Site risks, so that the actual reductions in exposure that may be attributable to remedial actions can be specifically addressed.

6.3.6 Uncertainty Analysis

The exposure assessment involves the use of a number of variables, assumptions, and factors that vary over time and across populations. The accuracy of the assumed values is therefore associated with varying degrees of uncertainty. For example, actual values of exposure factors such as the daily rate of soil or sediment ingestion are expected to vary from individual to individual. In addition, review of the technical literature shows that measuring soil or sediment ingestion rates is technically challenging and poses the potential for measurement errors and uncertainties. Because of these uncertainties, the assumptions in the risk assessment are selected so as to ~~overestimate~~ be conservative on potential risks. Furthermore, USEPA (1995, 2000d) guidance requires that risk assessments include an uncertainty analysis that allows risk managers to understand the reliability and representativeness of the risk estimates.

Comparison of the CT and RME risk results is one method of evaluating variability of risks at the Site. In addition, a semi-quantitative evaluation of the uncertainties associated with the results will be presented along with an estimate of the influence of each uncertainty (e.g., whether the uncertainty would tend to lead to an over- or underestimation of potential risks can be addressed qualitatively). The BHHRA report will summarize and discuss each source of uncertainty in both the exposure assessment and the toxicity assessment, identifying which sources are considered most important. A sensitivity analysis will be conducted to evaluate the impact of using alternative values for the key parameters contributing most to uncertainty.

The combined results of the comparison of CT and RME results, the semi-quantitative evaluation, and the sensitivity analysis will provide risk managers important perspective on the risk results and the degree of uncertainty associated with the results, allowing risk managers to evaluate whether a more quantitative analysis of uncertainty and variability is required. For some sites, probabilistic analysis can provide a more complete and transparent characterization of the risks and uncertainties than is possible using the point estimate approach described in this Work Plan (USEPA 2001). In probabilistic risk assessment, probability distributions are assigned for one or more exposure parameters to yield an output probability distribution for the exposure estimate distribution, from which an upper-bound value representing an exposure at approximately the 95th percentile of the distribution is selected to represent the RME. The uncertainty analysis will provide a discussion of whether a probabilistic risk assessment approach would add critical information to the Site decision making process.

6.4 Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment

The BERA will produce Site-specific estimates of ecological risks, refining the conservative preliminary estimates presented in the SLERA (Appendix B). The SLERA provides general information on the ecology, habitats, and ecological receptors that are or may be present at the Site; provides a generalized ecological CSM; discusses the basis for the screening process for selection of COPCs using the available data for the Site and screening level assessment endpoints; and describes the rationale for selection of receptor surrogates. The SLERA includes an attachment that provides a listing of ecological receptors potentially at the Site, and an attachment that provides a general description of the toxicity of dioxins and furans to benthic macroinvertebrates, reptiles, fish, birds, and mammals. Appendix C documents the considerations, data, and analyses performed to select COPCs for the RI. This section describes the approach to conducting the BERA, including assessment endpoints, measures of exposure and effects, risk questions, and application of the data generated by studies described in Section 5.1 to characterize risk to ecological receptors. It provides an overview of how results of the BERA will be presented. The receptors surrogates to be addressed directly by the BERA are discussed briefly in Section 4.3.1, and are listed in Table 6-1.

6.4.1 Assessment Endpoints and Risk Questions

An assessment endpoint is “an explicit expression of the environmental value to be protected, operationally defined as an ecological entity and its attributes” (USEPA 2003b). Assessment endpoints indirectly communicate the effect of interest, for each receptor group, that will be addressed by the risk assessment. Clear assessment endpoints guide the direction of the risk assessment and tools to be used in the analysis and communicates the meaning of the results to be generated by the BERA.

The SLERA (Appendix B) uses screening level assessment endpoints to provide the basis for conservative judgments to select COPCs; assessment endpoints for the BERA are selected for accuracy rather than conservatism. The final USEPA guidance for conducting ecological risk assessments (ERAs) (USEPA 1999) emphasizes population level concerns: “Superfund’s goal is to reduce ecological risks to levels that will result in the recovery and maintenance of healthy local populations and communities of biota.” Therefore, for the BERA, the attributes of populations, rather than individuals, are the subject of the assessment endpoints. Although this approach is consistent with guidance and generally with societal goals, (i.e., other than for endangered species, environmental management is not usually concerned with the health of individual organisms) application of population-level assessment endpoints can present practical challenges in CERCLA programs. For example, evaluation of trends in wildlife populations using field studies can take many years. Moreover, the vast majority of literature that is available for interpretation of exposures to toxic chemicals reports on individual endpoints, such as survival, growth, and reproduction of the individuals tested by the study. Those that do report on populations often do so for Site-specific field investigations, which often do not have broad applications because exposures are to a mixture of multiple chemicals unique to the Site studied, and which limits the applicability of the result elsewhere.

To overcome these practical challenges for the Site BERA, assessment endpoints reflecting the concern of risk management with the preservation of populations were selected, recognizing that analyses and technical resources (e.g., toxicity literature) to be used may address effects on individuals. This approach is consistent with USEPA guidance on the development of assessment endpoints (USEPA 2003a).

Table 6-2 lists each receptor category, the assessment endpoints to be addressed for that receptor, and the risk questions for each. This table illustrates the conceptual links between the assessment endpoints and the lines of evidence to be used to address each. It also captures the scope of overall approaches to be used in the BERA. The remainder of this section reviews the assumptions captured by the ecological CSM, and describes the measurements, methods, and tools to be used to address each risk question for each receptor category, addressing each of the following:

- Measures of exposure
- Measures of effects
- Characterization of risk and uncertainty

6.4.2 Ecological Conceptual Site Model

Ecological receptors and exposure pathways at the Site are discussed in Section 4.3 of this Work Plan; Section 4 of the SLERA (Appendix B) provides the assumptions that guide the approach to exposure assessment and defines the terminology employed in the text below. In this context, the receptors and exposure routes that will be evaluated quantitatively include the following:

- The benthic macroinvertebrate community exposed through direct contact with the benthic environment (sediment, porewater, and surface water)
- Bivalve molluscs exposed through direct contact with the benthic environment (sediment, porewater, and surface water)
- Fish (in all feeding guilds) exposed through ingestion of sediment and food, and respiration of water
- Reptiles exposed through ingestion of sediment or soils, water and food
- Birds (in all feeding guilds) exposed through ingestion of sediment or soils, water (for seabirds only), and food
- Mammals exposed through ingestion of sediment or soils and food

Other routes of exposure, such as inhalation of contaminated particulate matter by terrestrial mammals, are considered minor or incomplete, and will not be addressed by the measures of exposure to be used in the BERA (Figure 4-6).

6.4.3 Measures of Exposure

According to the CSM, aquatic receptors may be exposed to COPCs through respiration (e.g., via transport of dissolved chemicals across the gills), ingestion, and direct contact. In many cases, the specific route of exposure cannot be discerned from the available literature, or it is not important to the interpretation of the potential for toxicity, because exposures in the literature are expressed simply as concentrations in water, sediment, or organism tissue (see Appendix B, Section 4). Therefore, measures of exposure selected for the BERA to address aquatic receptors include concentrations of COPCs in the following general categories:

- Surface water (mg/L)
- Bulk sediment (mg/kg dry weight [dw])
- Tissue of whole fish, or benthic macroinvertebrates (mg/kg wet weight [ww]; mg/kg lipid weight)
- Bird egg tissue (mg/kg ww; mg/kg lipid weight), estimated from concentrations in diet of birds

Exposures to birds, mammals, and reptiles occurring through respiration (inhalation) or dermal absorption will not be evaluated in the BERA, as discussed in Section 6.4.2 and in the SLERA. Therefore, measures of exposure selected for the BERA to address terrestrial receptors will be the concentrations of COPCs in the following general categories:

- Surface water (mg/L)
- Sediment (mg/kg dw)
- Soils (mg/kg dw)
- Tissue of whole fish (mg/kg dw)
- Tissue of benthic organisms (mg/kg dw)
- Bird egg tissue (mg/kg ww; mg/kg lipid weight), estimated from concentrations in diet of birds

For all applications, concentrations of COPCs in water will be estimated using a model (Section 6.1.4.3); the approach will be described in a technical memorandum on Fate and

Transport Modeling (Section 8). Concentrations of dioxins and furans, as TEQs, in bird eggs are needed to evaluate risk to birds, and will be estimated from concentrations in the birds' food. Methods to perform this estimation are under review, and will be addressed in the Bioaccumulation Technical Memorandum (Section 8).

For the exposure assessment in the BERA, a model to combine several of these metrics for evaluation of exposure to fish is described in Section 6.4.3.1. Dose calculations from combinations of one or more of these metrics for evaluation of exposure to terrestrial receptors exposed via ingestion of multiple media are described in Section 6.4.3.2. Statistics of these categories of information that will be used to represent exposure point concentrations for each of these media are described generally for aquatic and terrestrial receptors in Section 6.4.3.3.

6.4.3.1 Aquatic Life

To evaluate exposure of fish through ingestion, concentrations of COPCs in each ingested medium (food and sediment) will be compared to the toxicity reference value (TRVs) expressed as dietary concentrations (mg/kg diet). Where multiple prey types are likely to be ingested by a fish (e.g., small fish and invertebrates), the concentration in the overall diet will be calculated using the following algorithm:

$$[COPC]_{diet} = \sum f_1[COPC]_1 + f_2[COPC]_2 + f_n[COPC]_n \quad (\text{Eq. 6-4})$$

Where:

[COPC]_{diet} = concentration of the COPC in the overall diet (µg/kg ww)
[COPC]_{1...n} = concentration of the COPC in the prey items 1 through n (µg/kg ww)
f_{1...n} = fraction of prey items 1 through n in the overall diet (unitless), based on mass, the sum of which does not exceed 1

6.4.3.2 Aquatic-dependent Wildlife

To estimate exposures to birds, mammals, and reptiles, the cumulative daily dose to each wildlife receptor through ingestion of food and water, including incidental soil or sediment ingestion, will be calculated using the general equation:

$$\text{Daily Dose} = \frac{((FIR \times C_{\text{food}} \times ABS_{\text{food}}) + (WIR \times C_{\text{water}}) + (SIR \times C_{\text{sed}} \times ABS_{\text{sed}})) \times AUF}{BW} \quad (\text{Eq. 6-5})$$

Where:

Daily Dose =	COPCs ingested per day via food, water, and sediment (mg/kg bw/day)
FIR =	food ingestion rate (kg food dw/day)
C _{food} =	concentration in prey items (mg/kg food dw)
ABS _{food} =	bioavailable fraction absorbed from ingested prey items (unitless)
WIR =	water ingestion rate (L water/day)
C _{water} =	concentration in water (mg/L water)
SIR =	sediment ingestion rate (kg sediment dw/day)
C _{sed} =	concentration in sediment (mg/kg dw)
ABS _{sed} =	bioavailable fraction absorbed from ingested sediment (unitless)
AUF =	area use factor (unitless); fraction of time that a receptor spends foraging in the UCR relative to the entire home range
BW =	species body weight (kg)

Exposure factors (e.g., ingestion rates, dietary preferences, and body weights) will be evaluated for each species based on data compiled in the USEPA's *Wildlife Exposure Factors Handbook* (USEPA 1993) and other ERAs conducted within USEPA Region 6. Food ingestion rates may be estimated using the equations presented in Nagy (2001) or derived from literature reports on the life histories of the receptor surrogate species.

6.4.3.3 Exposure Statistics

USEPA guidance (USEPA 1997a) directs ecological risk assessors to consider an exposure profile for each receptor, which can include an expression of the range, the probability distribution, or other representations of exposures. For each of the measures of exposure listed for both terrestrial and aquatic receptors, statistics to express exposure may include the following:

- The concentration in an individual sample. This metric is often used for sediments and water to characterize exposure to benthic and fish.
- An expression of the central tendency (CT) of the data for a COPC in any given media. The best expression of the CT will be dictated by the distribution of the data.

Candidates include the median, arithmetic mean, or geometric mean. Other statistics may be used to express the CT in the BERA, as appropriate.

- An expression of the RME concentration. For the mean, the selection of the metric for the RME will depend on the characteristics of the data. Candidates include the maximum concentration, the 95 UCL of the mean, and the 90th percentile.

The choice of the measure of exposure depends on the risk question, the risk analysis method, and the degree of uncertainty in the overall risk calculation that is considered acceptable. In the final iterations of the risk analysis, probabilistic risk calculations based on characterization of the statistical distribution of one or more exposure parameters may be performed as a way of clearly assessing the effect of uncertainties on the risk estimate. In this case, exposure will be expressed as a probability distribution that is appropriate to the level of detail and amount of information available for the exposure media or exposure metric of interest. Decisions about where to apply this method will be made during the analysis phase of the BERA.

6.4.4 Measures of Effects

Consistent with the discussion of assessment endpoints in Section 6.4.1, measures of effects on ecological receptors will address changes in survival, growth, or reproduction resulting from exposure to one or more COPCs. This approach is a function of the toxicity information likely available in the literature to interpret ecological exposure estimates for the Site. For invertebrates, the literature and some benchmarks address higher levels of organization such as populations and communities. Effects measures that address individual or higher level effects relating to population level impacts will be used if they are available; all effects measures will be related to the assessment endpoints, which address population-level environmental values. These approaches are reflected in the risk questions in Table 6-2.

For the SJRWP BERA, Site-specific exposure estimate will be interpreted on the basis of TRVs available in the literature.

6.4.4.1 Toxicity Reference Values

When using published toxicity literature to establish measures of effect, the specific effects measure depends on the experimental design that was used. For example, a toxicity study may provide a threshold dose above which a reduction in the hatchability of bird eggs occurs. In this case, the effect is reproduction, and the measure is the lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) at or above which effects are observed. TRVs, which encompass both LOAEL and no observed adverse effects level (NOAEL) values, can be expressed in several ways. TRVs to be used in the BERA include the following:

- Bulk sediment concentration (mg/kg) for the benthic macroinvertebrate community
- Concentrations in water (mg/L) for fish
- Critical tissue residue (CTR) values for dioxin and furan compounds (or other organics) expressed as concentration in whole clams (mg/kg ww or lipid)
- CTR values for dioxin and furan (or other organics) compounds expressed as concentrations in whole fish (mg/kg ww or lipid)
- Concentrations of metals in media ingested by fish (mg/kg)
- Daily ingested dose (mg/kg-d) for reptiles and mammals for all COPCs, and for birds for COPCs other than dioxins and furans

The types of individual effects measures to be derived from the literature will be limited to those clearly relating to population-level effects. These are generally the survival, growth, and reproduction of tested individuals. Studies documenting an effect of a toxicant on an endpoint that is clearly related by the authors of the study to survival, growth, or reproduction will be used (e.g., a developmental endpoint that is clearly related to the reduced survival of young). Studies addressing unrelated endpoints (e.g., cellular or biochemical alterations or gene expression) will not be used to establish TRVs for the BERA, because these effects cannot be related to population-level assessment endpoints.

6.4.4.2 Species Sensitivity Distributions

Generally, individual TRVs from the literature will be compared directly to Site-specific exposure estimates. In these cases, the TRV will be selected to provide the best

representation of the receptor on the basis of taxonomy and the lifestage tested relative to those of the Site-specific receptor. Use of literature-based TRVs to interpret Site-specific exposures results in uncertainty when the literature reports a TRV developed for one species (e.g., duck) and it is used to interpret exposures of another species (e.g., great blue heron). To address uncertainty in the applicability of a TRV to the risk assessment, one or more cumulative distribution functions (CDFs) derived from multiple effects-level metrics with a species, or sensitivity distributions (SSDs) derived from may be developed using multiple literature values for multiple species may be developed.

Within-species CDFs and SSDs allow consideration of the variation in dose-response of a given chemical across several life stages or species that have been tested; SSDs and have been successfully developed for dioxins and furans (e.g., Steevens et al. 2005) and other chemicals. SSDs allow the risk assessor to evaluate an individual receptor within the context of its broader ecological or taxonomic group. For instance, if an exposure estimate to a particular COPC exceeds a TRV generated for mammals, then further analysis of the distribution of available TRVs, using an SSD, can be used to determine whether only one mammal species, or multiple mammal species or genera are likely to be affected at the exposure level. The meaning of a single-species CDF or of an SSD depends on the data quality and the types of inputs; each will be interpreted according to the specific information included in the distribution. For suitable toxicity data, additional toxicity metrics (e.g., EC_{10}) for individual taxa may also be derived from data for one or more studies, and used to improve the precision of risk statements. All studies providing TRVs will be evaluated for quality and applicability of these methods prior to development of single species CDFs or SSDs, and related decisions will be clearly documented. The use of these types of distribution functions or development of additional metrics (such as the EC_{10}) will allow for more detailed characterization of the risks and uncertainties of effects of COPCs at the Site.

A method to extrapolate TRVs between species on the basis of the difference in body weights between the two species, called allometric scaling, has been used at some Sites. However, the technical basis for extrapolation of TRVs between species based on body size is not as well established for ecological receptors as it is for extrapolations relating to human health risk assessment (i.e., rat to human extrapolations), where it is most widely applied. Because of uncertainty in the use of allometric models to scale TRVs between species, particularly for

birds, extrapolations on the basis of body size will not be used to estimate or derive measures of effects when species-specific TRVs are not available.

6.4.5 Characterization of Risk and Uncertainty

Each risk question represents an independent line of evidence that will be applied to address risks to each receptor. All lines of evidence involve the evaluation of the exceedance of an (TRV) by exposures that may occur on the Site (Table 6-2). Factors contributing to the interpretation of the exceedance include the adverse effect(s) represented by the TRV exceeded or the SSD, and the type of threshold exceeded (i.e., LOAEL, NOAEL, EC₁₀). A statement of risk that incorporates all lines of evidence for a given receptor, and addresses qualitative and/or quantitative analysis of uncertainty, will be provided in the risk characterization.

COPC and receptor-specific hazard quotients (HQ) will be calculated for the initial evaluation of risk. If the HQ indicates that the COPC is present at levels at the Site that could result in an unacceptable risk, the exposure and effects levels may be compared probabilistically, which will provide a more accurate indication of the probability of adverse effects in the risk statement. Coupled with information about the severity of the potential effect, the risk statement for each receptor will address the type, severity, and likelihood of adverse effects on assessment endpoints. When risks of exposure to a chemical are considered unacceptable, the incremental risk relative to background will be evaluated.

6.4.5.1 Calculation of Hazard Quotients

To determine the HQ for ecological receptors, the ratio of the exposure estimate to the TRV will be calculated. If the value of the HQ is less than or equal to one, no adverse health effects are expected. If the HQ is greater than one, additional analyses or studies are warranted. The HQ will be calculated using the following equation:

$$HQ = \frac{E}{TRV} \quad (\text{Eq. 6-6})$$

Where:

HQ	=	Hazard quotient
E	=	Estimated exposure
TRV	=	Toxicity reference value for the COPC

Units used for of exposure estimates and for the TRV may vary among lines of evidence, but must be the same for the numerator and denominator in the HQ equation. Individual HQs will be calculated for each chemical, with the exception of dioxins-like compounds, for which exposure and toxicity to fish birds and mammals can be integrated for multiple chemical congeners (Section 4). Additivity of toxicity and risk for an individual receptor exposed to multiple chemicals (other than dioxins and furans) will not be considered or reported.

6.4.5.2 *Probabilistic Risk and Uncertainty*

Estimating parameter values used in exposure and risk models is associated with uncertainty. The BERA will include an uncertainty analysis to provide risk managers information on the reliability and representativeness of risk estimates. Some uncertainties will be addressed by making assumptions or representing exposures to be somewhat conservative, (i.e., to overestimate risk). However, the BERA should also represent a realistic portrayal of baseline risk at the Site, so the BERA will not employ extreme conservatism or use methods that compound conservative uncertainties.

For the qualitative uncertainty evaluation, each type of uncertainty will be listed, and each qualified as to whether it results in an over- or underestimation of risks. The BERA will discuss which sources of uncertainty have the greatest effect on uncertainty.

When calculated HQ is greater than one, a probabilistic risk analysis may be used to provide a more complete and transparent characterization of risks and uncertainties than is possible using a HQ alone. As for the BHHRA, a probabilistic risk assessment requires that probability distributions are assigned for one or more exposure parameters to yield an output probability distribution for the exposure estimate distribution. From this distribution, a value representing a certain likelihood of exposure can be derived, allowing a more specific expression of risk as the likelihood of adverse effects. TRVs can also be represented as a probability distribution in a probabilistic analysis

6.4.5.3 Addressing Population Level Assessment Endpoints

Population level assessment endpoints have been selected for the BERA, consistent with EPA guidance (USEPA 2003a), but TRVs from the available literature providing measures of effects are likely to generally represent individual-level endpoints (i.e., those related to survival, growth and reproduction of individual organisms), particularly for birds and mammals (e.g., Appendix B, Attachment B2). Population-level effects can be addressed using simple population models (such as Leslie matrices) where the toxicity literature provides the means to address one or more relevant life stages. Derivation of CDFs for toxicity data for a single species will also allow the risk statement to provide conclusions about the population level effect (e.g., the EPC is at a level that causes no effect in 90 percent of individuals in this age class).

In some cases, population level assessment endpoints may need to be addressed qualitatively, on the basis of the toxicity data that provides the TRV. For example, if there is only one acceptable toxicity study reporting a 20 percent reduction in hatchability of bird eggs at the LOAEL, the HQ will be interpreted in the context of the uncertainties of the exposure assessment and the source of the TRV to state whether a potential effect on the population exist. Population level effects will be considered negligible for receptors and COPCs if HQs are less than one.

6.4.5.4 Characterization of Background Risks

Background ecological risks will be characterized in two ways: based on upstream background conditions, and based on regional conditions. Both types of evaluations will be performed to provide perspective on risks associated with the Site, and will allow an assessment of the incremental risks due to the Site. An incremental increase in risk relative to background can potentially be directly affected by controls at the Site. In cases where incremental risk is evaluated, it will be evaluated for both upstream background and regional background for comparison to Site risks.

Background risks will not be calculated for all receptors and COPCs, but will be performed when the BERA concludes that there is an unacceptable risk to an assessment endpoint from a COPC. Therefore, evaluation of risks in upstream background areas will be conducted

using the same general lines of evidence as for evaluation of Site specific risks, but may use existing data sets, or may require estimation of parameters that will be measured on Site. Where estimated EPCs are used, related uncertainties will be documented and addressed in the comparison.

Data collection to address ecological exposures in upstream areas has been specified in the Sediment SAP (Integral and Anchor QEA 2010). Whether upstream background samples of other media are collected will be determined by the DQOs presented in the Soil SAP and Tissue SAP.

7 FEASIBILITY STUDY APPROACH

7.1 Feasibility Study Process

The FS will be submitted in accordance with the schedule contained in the scope of work (SOW). The FS process will be sequenced as follows and explained in more detail later in this section. It includes the following eight steps:

1. Develop Remedial Action Objectives
2. Identify Potential Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs) and To Be Considered Criteria (TBC)
3. Define Preliminary Remediation Goals
4. Identify and Characterize Management Areas
5. Identify and Screen Remedial Technologies
6. Develop and Screen Alternatives
7. Complete a Comparative Evaluation of Alternatives
8. Select Preferred Alternative

7.2 RAOs

Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) will be developed for the Site based on the conclusions of the RI and the developed CSM. The RAOs will be aimed at protecting human health and the environment and will focus on the media and contaminant(s) of concern, exposure route(s) and receptor(s). The RAOs coupled with the ARARs and risk assessment will be used to develop the PRGs.

7.3 Preliminary Identification of ARARs

A complete list of potential ARARs will be developed for the Site. The ARARs will fall into one of three classifications:

- **Location-specific.** These requirements provide restrictions on activities based on the Site characteristics or its environment.
- **Chemical-specific.** These requirements are health- or risk-based concentration limits

or ranges for specific hazardous substance, pollutants, or contaminants in various environmental media.

- **Action-specific.** These requirements are controls or restrictions on particular types of activities such as hazardous waste management or wastewater treatment.

In addition, TBCs, which include non-promulgated criteria, guidance, and proposed standards issued by federal or state governments, will also be listed for the Site. Although TBC compliance is not mandatory, TBCs may provide guidance on how to carry out certain actions or requirements.

7.4 PRG Development

PRGs for sediment and soils provide the foundation for the development and evaluation of remedial alternatives. Several different factors play a role in the development and refinement of Site-specific PRGs:

- Risk-based concentrations
- Background conditions
- Risk reduction prioritization
- Mass removal goals
- ARARs

The data and information generated by the RI will be used to derive PRGs for sediment and soil.

PRGs are primarily risk-based and are intended to achieve targeted levels of risk reduction at the relevant scale of exposure for a given risk scenario or receptor. Risk based PRGs are then evaluated with respect to constraints imposed by ARARs, background chemical concentrations and the technical and economic feasibility of particular remedial approaches. The process of developing PRGs therefore starts with development of Site-specific protective concentration levels (PCLs) in abiotic media that meet the target risk levels over a relevant scale of exposure for a given receptor and/or risk scenario. For humans and each different ecological receptor, separate PCLs will be generated for different exposure routes, such as direct contact, sediment ingestion, and ingestion of food items that have bioaccumulated

COPCs for the Site. PCLs are not developed for full exposure scenarios that involve exposure to multiple media (e.g., ingestion of fish and sediment). Methods for conducting the baseline risk assessments that produce these PCL values are described in Sections 5.3 and 5.4. Exceedance of a cumulative target risk level within a given exposure unit potentially can be addressed through remediation to several different PCLs for different chemicals (e.g., equivalent risk reduction may be achieved through remediation of a large area of moderately elevated concentrations of one chemical or a small area of highly elevated concentrations of a different chemical). If applicable, several different sets of equally effective PCLs (in terms of risk reduction) will be carried forward for further consideration in the FS. The initial risk-based PRG for each chemical will be the minimum PCL for any receptor (human or ecological) and any exposure route.

For sediment, the initial PRGs will be compared to the concentration of each COC in background sediment. Depending on the type of PRG and how it will be applied, comparisons to different types of background statistics would be warranted.

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Remediation of Site sediment to concentrations below upstream background is not expected to have any long-term benefit because transport of upstream sediment into the Site will result in recontamination of Site sediments to background concentrations and is not required by USEPA under CERCLA (USEPA 2002b). If the initial PRG for any COC is statistically significantly lower than the mean background concentration, the PRG will be set equal to the relevant background value, the PRGs will be set equal to the background value.

During the detailed evaluation of remedial alternatives (described in Section 7.9), feasibility constraints may be identified that make achievement of a PRG unlikely or impossible. Affected PRGs may then be revised to accommodate these constraints. Two ways in which the PRGs may be revised include:

- Revision or reprioritization of target risk levels. For example, a revised PRG may be selected that meets the target risk level for human exposures, but exceeds the risk level for an ecological receptor.
- Development of a PRG based on mass removal goals rather than on concentration. This approach would lead to direct determination of a remedial area boundary based

on optimization of mass removal relative to feasibility constraints.

If a PRG is revised in either of these (or other) ways, the overall response action may include restoration activities in addition to remedial activities. Instead of revising the PRGs, feasibility constraints may also be addressed by applying a combination of remedial approaches, such as institutional controls on Site access in addition to the use of removal or isolation technologies. All of these decisions are within the purview of risk managers and will be made in close consultation with USEPA.

7.5 Identify and Characterize Management Areas

The Site will be subdivided into management units based on the following factors:

- Physical: water depth, sediment dynamics, structures, slopes, sediment gradation, and other related factors will be identified.
- Chemical: chemical concentrations will be compared against PRGs to identify differing levels of contamination.
- Biological: resources within the Site will be identified. Certain habitats or biological resources may warrant substantially different remediation approaches, levels of effort, time frames, or other tradeoffs. For example, in some areas, the environmental costs may outweigh the environmental benefits of cleanup.

The unique management areas will be the basis for developing alternatives. In addition, the areas and volumes will be used to help screen technologies and evaluate alternatives.

7.6 Identify and Screen Remedial Technologies

USEPA guidance for contaminated sediment remediation identifies “three major approaches: Monitored Natural Recovery (MNR), in-situ capping, and sediment removal by dredging or excavation” for addressing sediment sites (USEPA 2005b). The technologies considered in the FS will therefore focus on the following:

- MNR or Enhanced MNR
- In situ capping
- Dredging combined with the following auxiliary technologies:

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- Transport
 - Materials handling (i.e., treatment)
 - Disposal
-
- Excavation of Waste Impoundments

Each technology is discussed in more detail below. Each technology will be screened for relative effectiveness, implementability, and cost.

7.6.1 Monitored Natural Recovery

Per USEPA's sediment remediation guidance (USEPA 2005b), MNR is a remedy for contaminated sediment that typically uses ongoing, naturally occurring processes to contain, destroy, or reduce the bioavailability or toxicity of contaminants in sediment. MNR may rely on a wide range of naturally occurring processes to reduce risk to human and/or ecological receptors. These processes may include physical, biological, and chemical mechanisms that act together to reduce the risk posed by the contaminants. Depending on the contaminants and the environment, this risk reduction may occur in a number of different ways including destruction (degradation or transformation) of chemicals, reduced mobility or toxicity, burial, and/or dispersion. A variation of MNR is enhanced MNR where one of the driving mechanisms (usually burial) is accelerated. A common method of enhanced MNR is the placement of a thin layer of sediment over the affected area.

The FS will assess the degree and spatial extent to which MNR or enhanced MNR can be expected to be a suitable remedy that meets the RAOs. This will involve modeling of chemical fate and transport within and around the Site to determine how quickly and to what level chemical concentrations in surface sediments where organisms and people are exposed can be expected to decrease over time. The chemical fate and transport model being developed will be used to assist with MNR modeling. To the extent that this model is not available, other models or estimation methods may be employed. This modeling will be supported by a thorough evaluation of empirical information to determine whether MNR has occurred historically. This information may include (but is not limited to) evaluations of sediment samples taken over time and evaluations of concentration profiles in cores. The

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timeframes for acceptable MNR or enhanced MNR will be set to be consistent with appropriate guidance.

7.6.2 Capping Technologies

In situ caps isolate contaminated sediments from the environment by use of natural or constructed products. Caps consist of two main components:

1. Chemical isolation component. This portion of the cap reduces the flux of the solids and dissolved contaminants to the overlying water column to acceptable levels. The chemical isolation component is typically made of naturally occurring sands or gravels. Additives such as organoclay or other products have been used to help sequester more mobile dissolved contaminants.
2. Erosion protection component. This portion of the cap protects the chemical isolation component from erosion. The gradation and thickness of this layer is such to resist potential erosive forces such as currents, waves, or propeller wash. The erosion protection layer can be constructed from either be naturally occurring gravels or boulders or manufactured products (e.g., cement).

The FS will review various capping technologies and present the advantages and disadvantages of each. The FS will also focus on likely placement techniques for each component. Screening will be used to focus the probable cap technologies and account for the following factors:

- Sediment strength and stability
- Site constraints for a cap, such as slopes, water depths, and currents
- Presence of structures, such as piers, piling, and outfalls, as well as debris
- Navigational constraints
- Short-term water quality impacts during construction
- Erosive environment
- Equipment availability
- Capping production rates

7.6.3 Dredging Technologies

Dredging technologies are used to dislodge and remove contaminated sediments from the waterbody for subsequent transport and disposal. Dredging can be accomplished either using mechanical or hydraulic means. The FS will review the dredging technologies commonly used for contaminated sediment remediation projects in the Gulf Coast. Screening will be used to focus the probable dredge technologies and account for the following factors:

- Sediment strength and grain size
- Depth of contamination
- Dredge area constraints such as slopes, water depths, and currents
- Presence of structures, such as piers, piling, and outfalls, as well as debris
- Navigational constraints
- Short-term water quality impacts during construction
- Equipment availability
- Support equipment and materials required
- Dredging production rates
- Volume of excess water produced that will need to be managed

Dredging will be coupled with a number of auxiliary water quality controls and technologies including transportation, treatment, and disposal. Each of those controls and technologies is discussed in more detail below.

7.6.3.1 Water Quality Controls

As dredging occurs, measures will likely be required to minimize and/or contain potential water quality impacts. These potential controls include implementation of dredging best management practices (BMPs), permeable and/or low permeability silt curtains, a barge de-water treatment system(s), use of geotubes, and/or use of settling basins. In addition, a system for sheen and spill prevention and response will be developed. BMPs could include adjustments to dredging techniques and/or equipment, operation times, and production rates. Screening of water quality controls will focus on the following factors:

- Sediment physical properties, such as grain size, water content, and plasticity
- Geotechnical properties of the sediment subgrade

- Dredging technology used
- Dewatering technology and location (i.e., upland or on barge)
- Predicted water quality impacts associated with dredging
- Volume of excess water produced that will need to be managed
- River hydrodynamic conditions
- Water depth
- Navigational constraints
- Potential secondary impacts associated with implementation of proposed controls (e.g., adverse water quality impacts cause by installation or operation of the control)
- Timeline for implementing the control(s)
- Permitting requirements

7.6.3.2 *Dredge Material Handling (Transportation and Treatment) Technologies*

7.6.3.2.1 Transportation Technologies

After the material is dredged, the sediment will need to be handled and transported before disposal. Transport technologies include pipelines, barges, trucks, rail cars, and combinations of the above. An offloading facility may also be required in some combinations where the sediment has to be transferred from the water to upland. Screening of transportation technologies will focus on the following factors:

- Sediment physical properties, such as grain size, water content, and plasticity
- Volume of excess water produced
- Sediment bulking potential
- Removal technology used
- Site access
- Production rates
- Equipment availability
- Short-term water quality impacts during construction
- Navigational constraints
- Size and configuration of offloading facility
- Disposal Site location
- Disposal Site material requirements

- Disposal Site permits

Transportation technologies that are sustainable will be promoted to the extent practicable, including those that:

- Minimization of air toxics emissions and greenhouse gas production
- Conserve natural resources and energy

7.6.3.2.2 Treatment Technologies

The FS will identify treatment technologies for screening and inclusion in the alternatives. Per USEPA guidance (USEPA 2005a) “in-situ treatment, is currently under development and may become a viable alternative in the future.” Based on previous contaminated sediment experience nationally and in Region 6 sediment treatment considered in the FS will be limited to ex-situ technologies:

1. Physical treatment: physical force is applied to the sediment or water. Examples of physical treatment include separation technologies such as geotubes, hydrocyclones, gravity separation, or filtration.
2. Chemical treatment: chemical reactions bring about changes to the sediment or water. Chemical treatment is commonly used in conjunction with physical treatment to enhance contaminant removal or immobilization.

On the basis of past experience, treatment technologies are anticipated to consist only of dewatering or stabilization/solidification. Dewatering removes excess water from the dredged material. Stabilization/solidification immobilizes contaminants in sediment using chemical treatment. The reaction occurs with the use of such materials as cement, fly ash, or other similar materials. A beneficial side effect of the reaction is the improved handling characteristics of the sediment. Screening of treatment technologies will focus on the following factors:

- Sediment physical properties, such as grain size, water content, and plasticity
- Volume of excess water produced
- Removal and transport technology used
- Production rates

- Equipment availability
- Short-term water quality impacts during construction
- Disposal Site location
- Disposal Site material requirements

7.6.4 Disposal Technologies

Disposal ~~will either could~~ be on-Site within a constructed potential CDF ~~or cap~~ located over the footprint of the historical potential CDF or ~~disposal~~ off-Site. Off-Site disposal of the sediment dredged from the Site would likely need to be at a permitted, Subtitle D solid waste landfill.

Disposal at an on-Site potential CDF will require dewatering and capping. Sediment would be placed within the potential CDF either mechanically or hydraulically. The sediment would be allowed to settle. The carriage water would be discharged back to the San Jacinto River after the appropriate settling time necessary to meet discharge requirements. Geotubes may be a remedial option used to facilitate settling.

Disposal at an off-Site landfill will likely require dewatering, offloading, and transport by truck or rail to the landfill. The offloading could occur at the Site, but may also be at an off-Site location.

Screening of on-Site and off-Site disposal technologies will focus on the following factors:

- Sediment physical properties, such as grain size, water content, and plasticity
- Removal, dewatering, and transport technology used
- Availability of potential waste handling areas
- Equipment availability
- Disposal Site characteristics (area and depth)
- Disposal Site location
- Disposal Site material requirements
- Risk associated with offsite transport

7.7 Develop and Screen Alternatives

Using the list of qualified technologies determined during the screening process, a limited number of cleanup action alternatives will be developed. Each alternative will consist of an assembly of specific actions that would be taken in each management area to address the RAOs and PRGs. As required by the National Contingency Plan (NCP), a No Action alternative will be used as a baseline for evaluating and comparing the other alternatives. The alternatives will be based on the qualified technologies, the cleanup action characteristics, the RAOs and PRGs, and current and future Site use requirements.

The FS will provide the following information on each alternative:

- Summary of the rationale behind each alternative developed
- Scope of each alternative including the technologies used and anticipated sequencing:
 - Remedial areas, volumes, depths and thicknesses, and other pertinent quantity estimates
 - Equipment and labor to be used
 - Materials to be used
 - Upland facility requirements (staging areas, transfer facility, disposal Site, haul routes, etc.)
 - Likely durations and schedule

The FS will screen each of the alternatives against the following criteria:

- **Effectiveness.** Each alternative will be evaluated regarding how well the alternative meets the RAOs and ARARs; how well the alternative reduces mobility, volume, and toxicity; and how well the alternative provides safety to workers, the public, and the environment during construction.
- **Implementability.** Each alternative will be evaluated with regard to its technical feasibility, the availability of necessary resources, and the administrative feasibility.
- **Cost.** The cost of each alternative will be estimated by determining the present worth of each alternative considering direct and indirect capital costs, as well as long-term maintenance and monitoring costs. Per USEPA guidance the FS-level cost estimate will be within the range of -30 to +50 percent (USEPA 1993). MIMC and IP may also

factor in other financial considerations including, but not, limited to risk management, insurance costs, and costs associated with marine and upland operation interruptions.

7.8 Comparative Evaluation of Alternatives

The FS will assess each alternative against the nine CERCLA criteria described below. The results will be compared to identify the key tradeoffs between them. This comparative evaluation will provide sufficient information to adequately evaluate the alternatives. The No Action alternative will be used as a baseline for the comparisons.

As part of the comparative analysis, each alternative will be ranked for how well it meets each of the criteria. Rankings will be as follows:

- High: alternative meets all of the requirements of a criterion
- Medium: alternative meets most, but not all of the requirements of a criterion
- Low: alternative meets only some of the requirements of a criterion

The nine criteria are:

- Threshold Criteria
 - Overall protection of human health and the environment
 - Compliance with ARARs
- Primary Criteria
 - Long-term effectiveness and permanence
 - Reduction of toxicity, mobility, and volume through treatment
 - Short-term effectiveness
 - Implementability
 - Cost
- Secondary Criteria
 - State and Tribal acceptance

- Public acceptance

An overview of the threshold and primary criteria is presented below. The Secondary Criteria will be assessed following receipt of USEPA comments on the Draft FS.

7.8.1 Threshold Criteria

Each alternative must meet the two threshold criteria discussed in this section.

7.8.1.1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

This criterion provides an overriding evaluation on the adequacy of the alternative to protect human health and the environment and what measures are required to make the alternative adequate. This criterion will draw on other criteria assessments, especially long-term effectiveness and permanence and short-term effectiveness.

7.8.1.2 Compliance with ARARs

The criterion will determine if the alternative is compliant with all federal and state ARARs. If an ARAR cannot be met, the basis for justifying a waiver will be presented.

7.8.2 Primary Criteria

7.8.2.1 Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence

The highest ranking will be assigned to those alternatives that demonstrate permanence of the actions proposed, stability of the sediments, and lowest potential for recontamination. Determination of long-term effectiveness of combined alternatives will be conducted including, as relevant, sediment and water quality thresholds related to sediment chemical concentrations, sediment resuspension, advective/diffusive flux from sediments to surface water, and fate and transport to biota. Various methods for evaluation of capping effectiveness could include comparison of porewater concentrations to surface water criteria and establishment of Site-specific risk-based sediment criteria consistent with the risk assessment. Although these methods will be considered, these example methods do not necessarily have to be used in the FS.

7.8.2.2 Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume through Treatment

The highest ranking will be assigned to those alternatives that provide the greatest reduction (collectively) in the mobility, volume, and toxicity of contaminants. The impacts of the alternatives are focused on the effectiveness at reducing the ability of contaminants to move by advection or diffusion, the volume of contaminated sediment in the Site after construction, and the toxicity of contaminants in the sediment to ecological or human receptors.

7.8.2.3 Short-term Effectiveness

The highest ranking will be assigned to those alternatives that present the least risk to workers and have the fewest water quality, quality of life, biota, and operational impacts.

In keeping with the goal of enhancing the environmental benefits of the selected remedial alternative, technologies and practices that are sustainable and consistent with project needs will be promoted, including:

- Employment of renewable energy and energy conservation and efficiency approaches
- Use of cleaner fuels, diesel emissions controls and retrofits, and emission reduction strategies
- Use of water conservation and efficiency approaches
- Incorporation of sustainable Site design
- Use of reused or recycled industrial materials within regulatory requirements
- Requirements for recycling or reuse of materials generated at or removed from the Site
- Use of environmentally preferable purchasing
- Support of greenhouse gas emission reduction technologies
- Use of Environmental Management System (EMS) practices, such as reducing the use of paper by moving to fully electronic transmittal of project documents and implementation of waste reduction and recycling programs at all work Sites.

7.8.2.4 Implementability

Implementability will focus on technical and administrative feasibility and availability of materials and equipment. The highest ranking for technical feasibility will be those alternatives that demonstrate technologies with proven project performance, are available from multiple contractors/vendors, and offer the highest reliability and the least risk of delay. The highest ranking for administrative feasibility will be those alternatives that require the least amount of agency coordination and action. Alternatives that minimize permit and access agreements will be more administratively feasible. The highest ranking for availability will be those alternatives using technologies that are available from multiple contractors or vendors, where the need for specialized equipment and/or labor is minimized, and the risk from delay is minimized.

7.8.2.5 Cost

The highest ranking for cost will be alternatives with the lowest present worth cost. Costs will include direct and indirect capital costs, as well as long-term maintenance and monitoring costs. Per USEPA guidance the FS-level cost estimate will be within the range of -30 to +50 percent (USEPA 1993). ~~MIMC and IP may also factor in other financial considerations including, but not limited to risk management, insurance costs, costs associated with marine and upland operation interruptions, and mitigation costs.~~

7.9 Select Preferred Alternative

The FS will provide a detailed description of the preferred alternative that was determined to best fulfill the evaluation criteria.

8 RI/FS SCHEDULE

The schedule for deliverables related to the RI/FS for this Site is provided by Figures 8-1a and 8-1b. This schedule was developed in consultation with the USEPA, and reflects the following considerations:

- The schedule conforms in content and prioritization to the schedule provided by the 2009 UAO except that the numbers of days between submittals is presented in standard business days, not calendar days, and that a Preliminary Chemical of Concern (PCOC) Memorandum will not be submitted, because COPCs have already been identified.
- Time shown in the schedules for review by the USEPA is estimated. Deviations from the schedule, due to the review process are possible and will impact the deliverable dates of subsequent documents. Deviations from this schedule will be discussed with USEPA as required.
- The 2009 UAO requires submittal of monthly progress reports, which are not shown in Figures 8-1a and 8-1b.

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